The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1860. No. 12.

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Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) Attorney and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Lime Factory

IN GETTYSBURG!—ATTENTION, FARMERS!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the farming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are now burning, and will continue to burn, large quantities of the BEST LIME, which they will dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfaction. McCURDY & CRASS.
Aug. 20, 1860. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET, *PHILADELPHIA.*
C. M'Kibbin & Son, Proprietors.
April 2, 1860. 1y*

At Broadhead's,

IN Carlisle street, the latest Periodicals can always be had. This is the time to renew subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right along."
The new Odd Fellows' Certificate—a splendid affair, and cheap—can be obtained at Broadhead's. Call, inspect, and buy.
Nov. 26, 1860.

J. Palmer & Co.,

MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILAD'A., Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions, have constantly on hand an assortment of Dried and Pickled Fish, &c., viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c. [Oct. 6, '60. 3m

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks, you will find the [illegible] DRESS GOODS in town, De [illegible], Cashmeres, Figured [illegible], [illegible], all Wool, as low as 15 cents a yard. Call soon.
Dec. [illegible] FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

[illegible]

The Muse.

Much praise has been awarded to Tennyson's "Charge of Six Hundred," but Hoffman's poem on the Battle of Monterey is worth a dozen of it:

THE SCOTT LEGION.

BY CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.

We were not many—we who stood
  Before the iron sleet that day,
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if he but could
  Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot is hailed
  In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades round them wailed
  Their dying shouts at Monterey.

And on, still on, our column kept,
  Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead the living stept,
Still charging on the guns which swept
  The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
  When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swooped its flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
  Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on the turrets wave,
  And there the evening bugles play,
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
  Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who press'd
  Beside the brave who fell that day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest,
  Than not have been at Monterey?

Story Book.

From Peterson's National Magazine.

THE LEAP YEAR PARTY.

BY MARY E. CLARKE.

"Cousin," said Madge Carlton, suddenly breaking off in the midst of a merry song, "cousin Grace, I am going to have a leap year ball."

"A leap year ball?"

"Yes, this is leap year, so I mean to have some fun out of it. I will issue invitations for a ball to the ladies; each one shall then select the gentleman she will escort, call for him, bring him here, furnish his bouquet, and give him her arm to enter the room. The ladies shall invite the gentlemen to dance, make love to them, pass the refreshments at supper, and finally escort the 'dear creatures' home."

"It will be splendid! Of course there is no objection made to a serious proposal, if any of the ladies are so inclined?"

"Not at all. Now to make a list, and then get pa to consent. Come!"

Madge Carlton was the gayest little brunette that ever fluttered, butterfly-like, amongst the flowers of society. Madge was an heiress, a coquette, not a flirt, for she would not intentionally have wounded any one for worlds; but she could not help being pleased with attention, and showing she was pleased. Madge was tiny, beautiful, sparkling, loving, and lovely.

Madge Carlton had two lovers. Of admirers she had a score; but there were two men who had made it the first object of their life to love bright little Madge. One loved hopefully, earnestly endeavoring to win a return. The other loved sadly, silently, not daring to woo the tiny fair one.

Harry Wells was handsome, talented, rich, a good dancer, a perfect gentleman, and a gay idler in fashion's haunts. Lawrence Hayes was also talented; but quiet and reserved. He had been Mr. Carlton's clerk for seven years, and had loved Madge when she was a winsome school girl. He never "made love" to his idol. He was poor, shy and proud; and could not stoop to try to win the heiress, but he looked on when Harry Wells courted her, trying to think he should be happy if she married and was happy with his rival; crushing back his own ardent, unselfish love into hopeless sorrow.

Which did Madge prefer? She knew these men loved her. Lawrence had never spoken, yet with a woman's quick instinct, she felt his love. She flirted gayly with Harry; rode with him; and accepted his attentions; yet with a perfectly frank, easy manner, she kept a wall of ice between Harry and herself; and while he could not tell what prevented him, he still felt that he had best not tempt his fortune yet. She was not so free with Lawrence. Gay, laughing, and radiant, she had a pretty, shy manner when alone with him. He attributed it to his own ten years seniority, and longed for the frank, girlish manner, she exhibited toward Harry, yet, when he conversed with her, drawing out the treasures of a well stored mind, and a pure, womanly heart, hidden under her gay manner, he sighed to think how great was the treasure he coveted. Sometimes he wished poverty could come to his employer, that he might gather his treasure close to his heart, shield her from every sorrow, and prove in adversity his great love. Under the grave reserve of his manner, none suspected this burning passion. None! Madge did!

It was the evening of the ball. Merrier laughter was never heard, brighter blushes never seen, than those in Mr. Carlton's parlor, on the evening of the leap year ball.—A gay group of young people was collected near the hostess, who was the brightest reveller there. Lawrence watched her from his corner, where he stood toying with some ornament upon the mantle piece. Harry was, as usual, in such scenes, close beside her.

"Miss Carlton," said Mr. Harding, one of the group around Madge, "there is one condition in your invitation not complied with."

"Indeed! [illegible] What is it?"

"The ladies do not make love to us!"

"No they do not!" echoed several of the gentlemen.

"Shocking! Do they want an example? Mr. Harding, will you take my arm for a promenade?"

Mr. Harding looked down from his six feet [illegible]

[illegible]

beaux pleaded prior engagements on a third or fourth invitation from some fair ones.—Who would Madge choose? Harry, of course! Lawrence was watching her little figure flitting from guest to guest, finding places for dancers, and with merry grace putting bashful folks at ease, introducing couples, prompting timid girls, carrying smiles everywhere, leaving a streak of sunshine wherever she went. She stood before him. The smile died out, and she blushed crimson.

"Mr. Hayes, shall I have the pleasure of dancing the first quadrille with you?"

Lawrence bowed, offered his arm, and led her to a place. He thought:

"This is her duty dance. She knows I am grave, and would not win the admiration of the gay beauties here, so her kind heart prompts her to dance once with me."

Harry was Madge's next partner; then other guests were invited; then Lawrence again; then again—three times, but others came between; then Lawrence sighed as he noticed how gay and chatty she was with others, how timid, quiet, and reserved with him.

The evening sped on; it was quite late, and part of the guests had made their departure. Some, however, yet lingered, dancing in the large parlor. In a little library, on the same floor as the ball room, Lawrence was sitting alone, when a fairy like figure stood before him.

"Truant!" said Madge, "what are you doing here?"

"Have you missed me?" There was a deep thrill in his heart, a tremor in his voice.

"Oh!" said Madge gaily, "you wish to remind me of my omission. I have danced with you, handed you ices, sent you a boquet, but I have not made love to you.—Shall I begin?"

There was a deep silence. The merry words she had used to many of her guests, failed Madge now. His eyes were fixed upon her sorrowfully, lovingly. She softly crept up close to him, saying in a low tone, "Lawrence."

He started back.

"No! no! do not trifle with me! do not make a jest of my love! My love! Oh! Madge, do not tempt me to——" A strong man was Lawrence, but a great, choking sob interrupted him.

Madge's low, soft voice stole in on his heart.

"Do you love me, Lawrence?"

"Love you? Madge! Madge! I have loved you for seven years better than my life!"

She still crept closer to him, until her bright head was pillowed upon his broad chest. Was it still a jest, a girlish freak?

"Lawrence! Lawrence!"

It was leap year and she nestled close to him, as, daring his fate, he poured out the full flood of his love, in strong, burning words, and the merry heart was bound to his,—the tiny form was clasped close in his arms—the words of love were echoed at the ball given in Leap Year.

Miscellaneous.

The Poison of Rattlesnakes.

At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell made a very interesting communication on the subject of the poison of the rattlesnake. After adverting to the history of the various works on venomous reptiles, he proceeded to explain the anatomy and physiology of the poison apparatus of the rattlesnake. He showed first, by the aid of magnified drawings of the parts, the bony structure of the jaw and the manner the various parts were articulated together so as to keep the poison fang in such a position, when not required for use, as not to interfere with the feeding of the snake, and then the manner in which it was pushed forward and brought into the position most favorable for striking with effect. He then explained the action of the various muscles by which the fang was drawn back and thrust forward, and showed how one of these, while erecting and fixing the fang, at the same time as soon as it had pierced the animal bitten, compressed the poison gland and forced the poison out, either through the duct leading through the tooth to the bottom of the wound, or beside it and into the surface of the same. He then explained the position of the poison gland and its duct, and showed the manner in which the poison was prevented from flowing out when the fang was not erected. When the fangs are torn away they are soon replaced by others; indeed they appear to be regularly shed by the animal, so that it gives no security against a fatal bite that the fangs have been removed.

The poison is contained in the poison gland in considerable quantity, as much as 10 to 14 drops having been procured from a single one from a snake about four feet long. It is of a pale greenish color, and its activity is not impaired by keeping for years. It may be swallowed, if the skin of the mouth and throat be not broken, with impunity. Its poisonous properties are not destroyed by boiling or freezing. After it has been dried it may be again restored to all its virulence by again dissolving it in water. There appears to be no absolute antidote to it. The most successful plan is to give some powerful stimulant, such as spirits or ammonia. When the spirits are given it is necessary to keep up the stimulus fully for a considerable time. The quantity sometimes taken without producing intoxication, is very great; in one case specified three pints of strong spirits were given. The doctor remarked, however, that at one of our military posts it was common for the men to be bitten by rattlesnakes so long as the whiskey cure was used, but when a different and nauseous stimulant was substituted the bites rapidly diminished in frequency.

Subjects for Debate.—The following questions we find somewhere. We would like some of our young debaters to argue them, and send us the decision: "Which is the most delightful operation, To kiss a fair woman on a dark night, or a dark woman on a fair night?"

"Which is the most agreeable situation: "Loose in tight pants, or tight in loose pants?"

Says the lovely Julia to the bewitching Fanny, "Why is a new born baby like a cow's tail?"

"Give it up."

"Because it never was seen before."

Fanny fainted!

It is better that a [illegible]

[illegible]

Correspondence Between Secretary Cobb and the President.

The following is Secretary Cobb's letter tendering his resignation, and the President's reply:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—A sense of duty to the State of Georgia requires me to take a step which makes it proper that I should no longer continue to be a member of your cabinet.

In the troubles of the country consequent upon the late presidential election, the honor and safety of my State are involved.—Her people so regard it, and in their opinion I fully concur. They are engaged in a struggle where the issue is life or death.—My friends ask for my views and counsel. Not to respond would be degrading to myself and unjust to them. I have accordingly prepared, and must now issue to them, an address which contains the calm and solemn convictions of my heart and judgment.

The views which I sincerely entertain, and which, therefore, I am bound to express, differ in some respects from your own.—The existence of this difference would expose me, if I should remain in my present place, to unjust suspicions, and put you in a false position. The first of these consequences I could bear well enough, but I will not subject you to the last.

My withdrawal has not been occasioned by anything you have said or done. Whilst differing from your message upon some of its theoretical doctrines, as well as from the hope so earnestly expressed that the Union can yet be preserved, there was no practical result likely to follow which required me to retire from your administration. That necessity is created by what I feel it my duty to do; and the responsibility of the act, therefore, rests alone upon myself.

To say that I regret—deeply regret—this necessity, but feebly expresses the feeling with which I pen this communication. For nearly four years I have been associated with you as one of your Cabinet officers, and during that period nothing has occurred to mar, even for a moment, our personal and official relations. In the policy and measures of your administration I have cordially concurred, and shall ever feel proud of the humble place which my name may occupy in its history. If your wise counsels and patriotic warnings had been heeded by your countrymen, the fourth of March next would have found our country happy, prosperous, and united. That it will not be so, is no fault of yours.

The evil has now passed beyond control, and must be met by each and all of us under our responsibility to God and our country. If, as I believe, history will have to record yours as the last administration of our present Union, it will also place it side by side with the purest and ablest of those that preceded it.

With the kindest regards for yourself and the members of your Cabinet, with whom I have been so pleasantly associated, I am most truly and sincerely your friend,

HOWELL COBB.

To the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your communication of Saturday evening resigning the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which you have held since the commencement of my administration. Whilst I deeply regret that you have determined to separate yourself from us at the present critical moment, yet I admit that the question was one for your own decision. I could have wished you had arrived at a different conclusion, because our relations, both official and personal, have ever been of the most friendly and confidential character. I may add that I have been entirely satisfied with the ability and zeal which you have displayed in performing the duties of your important office.

Cordially reciprocating your sentiments of personal regard, I remain, very respectfully, your friend, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Gen. Cass' Resignation.

Gen. Cass has resigned the Secretaryship of State. A letter from Washington says:

Gen. Cass is a native of the United States which adopted the constitution. He lived in the town where the convention was held; remembers distinctly the rejoicings at the birth of the confederacy; has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength, and he is now unwilling to be present at its last expiring gasp. Having witnessed its birth, he says he is unwilling to remain here to witness its dissolution.—Hence he retires from the cabinet, but with the kindest feelings for President Buchanan and each member of the cabinet, whom he complimented highly as honorable and patriotic men.

In the conversation upon the affairs of the Union between the President and cabinet, the President and Gen. Cass are said to have shed tears at the probable fate of the country.

Another letter from Washington says:

The President is deeply exercised and grieved at the departure of his old and valued friend Gen. Cass from among the coterie of his most intimate advisers. But he has taken a stand against coersion, in which he is sustained by the Secretaries of the Army and Navy, and will abide the issue. Gen. Cass is preparing a letter to the President, in which he will explain his reasons for leaving the cabinet at this critical period.

It is well known that Gen. Cass has had in contemplation for some time resigning his seat in the cabinet, owing to difference of opinion between himself and the President in regard to the propriety of sending additional force to Fort Moultrie. On Friday his resignation was accepted by the President, not, however, until the matter of difference had been fully and deliberately agreed upon by all the members of the cabinet, with the additional counsels of that wise, able and discreet patriot and soldier, Gen. Scott, who is now here, and who attended the cabinet meeting.

The cabinet are unanimous in the opinion that it would be not only unwise and injudicious, in the present disturbed and excited state of the Southern people, to send additional force to Fort Moultrie, but that it would certainly result in a collision between the State and federal troops.

The degrees of crime are thus defined: "He who steals a million, is only a financier. Who steals half a million is only a defaulter. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread, is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched."

"I say, Pat, are you asleep?" [illegible] "I'm asleep, [illegible]"

The Warning Voice of Henry Clay.

The Hon. Henry Clay, in a speech made as long ago as 1839, warned his countrymen, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, of the dire consequences of abolitionism and northern attacks upon southern institutions, and in reading his remarks, every one will be strikingly impressed with the fact that what he then predicted has actually come to pass. We make a few extracts:

A WARNING AGAINST ABOLITIONISTS.

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms.

HIS PICTURE OF THE CONSEQUENCES.

I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should the abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience prove the hazard and uncertainty of war. —And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

THE CONQUERER AND THE CONQUERED.

But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no. It would be a conquest without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the decendants of common ancestors, who nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

HIS DEFENCE OF SOUTHERN ACTION.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But before they can be rightly judged there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitols, destroy the productive manufactories, and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States.—Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no emotion? Occasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction, nor lead to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitols, manufactories and ships rise in rebellion and massacre the inhabitants of the Northern States.

Position of Ex-Gov. Wise.

Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, having been written to by a gentleman of Columbus, Ga., to define what he means by "fighting in the Union," replies as follows:

1st. If a sovereign State is *judge* of the *infraction* as well as the *mode and measure* of redress, she may remain in the Union to resent or resist wrongs as well as do so out of the Union.

2d. If other States have infracted the Union, not she, the State wronged, is bound to defend the constitution and Union against those who have infracted the one and threatened the other. Logically, the Union belongs to those who have kept, not those who have broken its covenants.

3d. The Union is not an abstraction; it is a real, substantial thing, embracing many essential and vital political rights and properties. It has *nationality, lands, treasure, organization of army and navy, ships, dock-yards, arsenals, etc., etc., etc.* Shall we renounce these rights and possessions because wrongdoers attempt to deprive us of other rights? Is it not cowardly to renounce one right to save another? Are these rights not as precious as the mere right of property in negroes? But,

4th. If you secede, you not only renounce the Union and its possessions, but you fail to unite your own people, because you do renounce these rights. Wake a man up to destroy the Union and constitution, and he will stare at you and turn away. But tell him that the constitution is infracted and the Union threatened by Black Republicans, and call him to aid you in defending both against those who would destroy both, and he will act heartily with you.

5th. Then how is this to be done? The 3d clause of the 10th section of the 1st art. of the constitution of the United States permits a State to keep troops and ships of war in time of peace, and to engage in war, when actually invaded, or when in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Now, are we not actually invaded? Is our danger not imminent? Does it admit of delay? May not a sovereign State so decide?

6th. And what is the difference? Will it not be revolution and war in either event?

I say, then, stick to all your rights, renounce none, fight for all and save all!

Yours, truly, &c., HENRY A. WISE.

The Vermont Personal Liberty Bill.—The Legislature of Vermont has refused to repeal the personal liberty act of that State. The vote to repeal was 58, (25 Republicans, 33 Democrats;) the vote against repealing was 125 (all Republicans.)

Reading, same for delight, for ornament, and for capacity; it improves nature, and is perfected by experience.

At a late meeting in Charleston, Col. Miles, of [illegible], said that [illegible] State would [illegible] South Carolina in thirty days after the [illegible]

To the People of the United States.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty, I designate FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the People assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this the hour of calamity and peril to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment.—Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion that would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with reverence beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all to, save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain.—Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, December 14, 1860.

A Northern Proposition to Arrest Disunion.—New York, Dec. 16.—The Albany Atlas and Argus, New York, publishes an article on the country's danger, and a remedy proposing that Lincoln's Administration acquiesces in the construction of the Constitution, as settled by the Supreme Court, which puts Southern property upon an equality with Northern property in the Territories, and the following amendments to be made to the Constitution:

"Congress may establish governments for Territories, and any Territory having a population equal to the constituency of one member of Congress, and having adopted, by vote of the citizens resident therein, a Constitution of the Republican form, may be admitted by Congress into this Union as a State. Neither Congress nor the people of the Territory, during the Territorial condition, shall, by legislation or otherwise, annul or impair the rights of property as recognized by the laws of any State."

How an Honest Old Negro Outwitted a Party of Abolitionists.—A short time ago a widow lady living near the northern line of Missouri sent her negro man with a load of wheat to a mill in Iowa to have it manufactured into flour. The mill was much crowded on his arrival there, and the prospect was that he would have to wait several days for "his turn." While waiting, some of the "freedom shriekers," in that latitude, got around the darkey and proposed aiding him in securing his freedom. The negro seemed to be struck with the idea, but did not have any money to pay his expenses. "Well," said they, "sell your mules." "Don't know 'bout dat; missus couldn't get along widout dem," said cuff. "Well, then," rejoined they, "you can sell the wagon—that will bring the money." "Well, I believe, missus needs de wagon too," answered the black. "But if I had de wheat ground, I could sell de flour—dat would fetch de money." "Oh, well," said the negro equalist, "we will swap you flour for the wheat to accommodate you." So the trade was made. The wheat was exchanged for the proper portion of flour, and the colored man was loaded all ready to drive off and sell his flour. But when he was about ready to start he said: "Massa, I's bin studying 'bout freedom, but I don't believe missus can spare de flour either," and drove off with a broad grin, displaying two rows of ivory, much to the mortification and vexation of our negro-loving Iowaians.

A Quaker's Wit.—Mr. Dillwyn's son told me that his father, in his younger days, was with a party of military officers. One of them, a pert, effeminate, young dandy, undertook to quiz the plain Quaker, and after some indifferent jokes, asked him to hold his sword for a minute, supposing he would consider it an abomination to touch it. Mr. Dillwyn, however, eying the young man from head to foot, said, "As I believe from thy appearance it has never shed blood and is not in the least likely to do so, I have not the smallest objection."—*Leslie's Autobiography.*

Roger William's grave at Providence has a tree upon it which was planted some years ago. Its roots are said to have followed the direction of the back-bone of the skeleton, and thence divided into two branches, each one following a leg bone to the heel, where they both turned upward to the extremities of the toes of the skeleton. One of the roots formed a slight crook at the part occupied by the knee-joint, and the entire root, thus following the course of its nourishment, from the phosphate of the bones, presented a singular resemblance to the skeleton itself, and has been preserved as a curiosity.

The best capital to begin life with, is a capital wife.

You will fail to find a friend, if you seek one without a failing.

[illegible]

Men Who Would Vote Differently Now.—A friend witnessed a scene at the depot the other day, which [illegible] the experience [illegible] a family in the Northwest [illegible] foreigners. Several Norwegian families were endeavoring to sell their wheat, which had been hauled to St. Paul, from a considerable distance.—Fifty cents a bushel seemed to them a very —very small price, and elicited considerable grumbling. The grain buyer explained the reason—told them of the political troubles, and said they should not have voted for Lincoln, whose election had caused the financial crisis, &c. "Yes," said the Norwegian, "that's just it. I was told that if I voted for Lincoln, I would get a better price for my grain, and now, that Lincoln is elected, I have to sell it for almost nothing."

That Norwegian will look below the surface hereafter in the matter of voting.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

Effect in Connecticut.

We hear of large establishments reducing work which it may not be proper now to name.

In Bridgeport upwards of 1,000 employees are out of work, and in New Haven 2,000.

Dunbar's Hoop Skirt Factory at Bristol, has stopped work.

The Plantation Hoe Company and the Southern Carriage Company, both of Winsted, have had large Southern orders countermanded.

The stoppage of the Birmingham Iron and Steel works is the worst blow to that village which Birmingham has ever experienced.—*Hartford Times.*

Ignorance.

When people hear that unpaid letters are daily dropped into the Post Office without being prepaid, they are very apt to exclaim "what ignorance." But this is not the only species of ignorance which exists in this enlightened 19th century in the State of Pennsylvania. A Republican, who resides in a neighboring county, is something of a wag, and withal a firm believer in the doctrine that all is fair in politics, relates with great gusto, some of his adventures in the late campaign.

"I went out," said he, "into two or three townships, settled principally by our own country Germans, who had always been Democrats. After exhausting myself on the better times that would come from the tariff, and failing to convince, I went in on the Homestead bill. This they had heard about, but did not clearly understand, and you may be right sure that I was ready to explain it. I told them that immediately after Lincoln's election, a bill would be passed giving every man 160 acres of land. A few of the more ignorant and stubborn I told could get their warrants for 160 acres if they voted for Lincoln, immediately after the election, if they called at my office. One day after the election three of them called for their warrants—and they rather had me!"

"How did you get out of it?" said one.

"Get out of it? Why I wriggled out. I told them that they were all given out, and no new ones would be issued until next March. I got them all tight, and sent them home jolly, hurrahing for Lincoln. *I don't intend to run for any office myself!*"

What an immense amount of duplicity similar to the above must have been used to carry the election.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Wide Awake Getting His Dividend.

Yesterday a Wide Awake went into the office of one of our brokers and wanted some western money exchanged. It unfortunately happened to be bills of some of the refused Illinois Banks, and the broker told him he would take it at 30 per cent. discount. This demand appeared very exhorbitant, and he demurred in rather strong language. The broker then asked him if he wasn't one of the fellows he had seen around only a few nights ago, with a black cape and torch. The Wide Awake said he was, and wanted to know what that had to do with his money. Oh, nothing, replied the broker, only you are getting your dividend on your investment in Lincoln. The man left the office swearing that he would go home and break his torch over the first Republican's head that ever asked him to turn out again. If this was the first fruits of a change, he would like to know what the end was going to be? He, like thousands of others, began to see his error.—*Buffalo Republic.*

There was an old farmer who had a hen that, not contented with her proper sphere of action, was continually endeavoring to crow. At last, after repeated attempts, she succeeded in making something like a crow. The farmer was taking his breakfast at the time, and hearing the noise went out, but soon returned, bearing in his hand the crowing hen, minus her head. "There," said he, "I'm willing hens should do most anything, but I ain't willing they should crow; it's setting a bad example."

Cholera Among Horses and Hogs.—A disease called the horse cholera is prevailing in Bradly county, Tenn., and the citizens have lost near a hundred head within the last three weeks by this fatal disease. Very few survive an attack of it. No remedy has been found for its cure yet. The hog cholera is also prevailing, and killing a large number of hogs. One man lost about $400 worth.

Colored Wide-Awakes Provided For.—Six negroes, who were in the Wide-Awake parade at Bristol, Pa., on the 2d of November last, were convicted of riot on that occasion, in the Bucks County Court, last week, and sent to the penitentiary for fifteen months.—Four of them were sentenced to one year additional for breaking into the house of Joseph Downing, on the same night.

A Ball Without Distinction of Color.—A grand "Wide Awake" ball was given lately at the Wigwam, Independence, Iowa. "No distinction on account of color" was a leading feature in the programme. It was held under the auspices of leading Republicans, and among the managers were the names of sundry distinguished "persons of color."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer,* a Black Republican journal, says that Senator Hale "has, by some unaccountable freak of the citizens of his State, got into, and kept in, a seat in the Senate of the United States, when his true position would be in the saw dust of a circus, crowned by the jester's cap and bells. He is the mountebank of the Senate, possessing neither dignity, prudence, nor proper appreciation of his high duties."

Already almost every disinterested freedom shrieker is devising ways and means by which he hopes to hoist himself into office of some kind, under "Old Abe." The opposition killed Harrison in a month, and Taylor in a year, with their importunate begging for places. If "Old Abe" escapes with his life, he must be as tough as one of his black walnut rails.

Old Bundy lived in Allegheny county, and being down in the city, some one said: "It is quite a mountainous country you live in, Mr. Bundy, is it not?"

"Why no," said the old man; "it ain't exactly mountainous, but it's rayther a hill-tanous country, that's a fact."

A Dutchman being called upon for a toast, said: "Here ish to de heroes who fit, pled and died at de battle of Bunker Hill —of whom I am one."

[illegible] Explanation.—Sam—"What did your [illegible] Dick?"

Dick, (growlingly)—"I said a man he [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible]

W. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1860.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.—President BUCHANAN, in answer to numerous appeals which have been made to him by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, and in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, has appointed Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and recommends all people, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast. In the message making this recommendation, the President draws a graphic picture of the alarming and imminent danger which threatens the Union.—Hope seems to have deserted the minds of men, and the only resource we have left is an humble appeal to the God of our Fathers. He invokes every individual to feel a personal responsibility to God for keeping the day holy, and doing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

☞Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of State, in place of Gen. CASS, resigned.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, of Washington, has been appointed Attorney General, in place of Judge BLACK.

☞Mr. Buchanan has announced that he will collect the revenues at all hazards if any Southern State attempts to assume the power of the Federal Government in this respect. When asked if he would use force he answered, "I will obey the laws. I am no warrior—I am a man of peace—but I will obey the laws!"

☞A telegraphic despatch from Washington says: So far from there being any division of opinion between the President and the Commander-in-chief of the Forces, Lieutenant General Scott, upon the propriety of the President's anti-coercive policy at the present stage of proceedings, precisely the reverse is the case. General Scott stands by the Executive, and there he will stand, as he always has stood in moments of peril, a pillar of strength to the government and a messenger of pacification to the people.

☞President Buchanan has been assured from an authentic source, that the authorities of South Carolina will make no resistance either to the collection of duties or to the Federal possession of the forts guarding the Charleston harbor, during the remainder of his administration.

☞Every succeeding day witnesses the closing of large manufacturing and mercantile establishments in our Northern cities, and the discharge of numerous employees, who have before them the dismal prospect of a hard winter, no work, and no money. What is to become of them and their families? It is melancholy to think. Among these are hundreds and thousands of industrious females, who in many instances support their families. They and their families will now be destitute.

☞The price of wool in Vermont has fallen from ten to fifteen cents per pound.—As this is her chief staple, the State will lose about fifty thousand dollars. She might better repeal her personal liberty bill.

☞The Committee of Thirty-three, on Tuesday, unanimously adopted a series of resolutions calling upon all the Northern States to repeal all obnoxious legislation, and to take such measures as should secure a thorough enforcement of a constitutional provision for the prompt rendition of fugitives from justice or labor.

☞Fifty-two members of the Georgia Legislature have issued an address to the people of South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, urging a convention of such of the Southern States as are desirous of co-operation.

☞Wendell Phillips (Black Republican) says the "spectre hand of John Brown lifted Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency."—And that "John Brown was behind the curtain at Chicago when Lincoln stepped out in front."

☞"Has the Republican party fulfilled its mission?" asks a Republican paper.—Pretty nearly; according to present signs the Union will be dissolved within a few days.—*Erie Observer.*

☞The *Patriot & Union* is published daily by O. BARRETT & Co., in the city of Harrisburg, at $4 00 per annum; and the *Weekly Patriot* at $2 00 per annum. Now is the time to subscribe for a daily paper from the seat of State Government, containing the entire proceedings of the Legislature. The *Patriot and Union* is a sound Democratic paper, and it is not saying more than will be found upon the record, when we add, that there is not a better or more ably conducted journal in Pennsylvania.

The Reaction Begun.—Boston has just elected a Union Democrat for Mayor. The "Old Cradle of Liberty" has rocked the Black Republican baby out upon the floor, where the brat lies, sprawling and howling. What will Mrs. Partington say to this? It is but the beginning of the end. All the cities in the Free States will go Conservative next Spring. Mark the prediction. Were the Presidential election to be tried over again next week, Lincoln could scarcely carry a single State save Vermont.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, elected a Democratic Mayor. Huzza! Huzza!! The "sober second thought" will soon sweep Republicanism out of existence.

☞The South Carolina Convention has adjourned from Columbia to Charleston.—The small-pox is raging fearfully at Columbia.

☞A monster Union meeting was held at [illegible] Tuesday last.

[illegible] is to have a seat in [illegible]

[illegible] War [illegible]

The [illegible] Republicans are very [illegible] upon Mr. BUCHANAN because he refuses to use coercive measures towards the people of the South. They fear that Lincoln cannot manage the question, and hence their desire that Mr. Buchanan start a war of blood and extermination, so that all responsibility shall rest upon the present, and not upon the next, Administration!

The Albany *Argus* deals some heavy blows to those Black Republican sons of thunder who raise their voices for war in the event of Southern secession. Says the *Argus*:

"Do these rash counsellors forget that the threat of Sectional Civil War would compact the South, border States and all, in one mass? How would it leave the North? A change of five per cent. in the vote of this State would give it against Lincoln, and that change, and more, has been accomplished already, since election!

"Let us imagine the minority Governors of Northern States attempting to aid a minority President, (the rejected of nearly two-thirds of the people,) not merely in a civil war, but in a servile war, against the men and women and children of the South, (for that is the shape the invasion would soon assume,) and where would be the sympathies, where the arms of the Northern masses? Not with the black swarm of insurgents or their Northern allies, but with our brethren of the South.

"Dissipate then, this foolish and fatal delusion of resolving difficulties like those presented in the present crisis, by civil war. It is wild and it is as wicked as absurd."

The Popular Vote.

The popular vote at the late Presidential election is summed up as follows:

Lincoln,	1,865,176
Breckinridge and Douglas,	2,273,000
Bell,	571,151
Total vote,	4,709,327
Total vote in 1856,	4,049,404
Increase,	650,123

It is impossible to get at the separate votes for Douglas and Breckinridge, as union tickets were run in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States.

The subjoined article, from the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, is appropriate in this connection:

There is nothing that the Republicans harp more upon at this time than the will of the majority. They assume that Lincoln was elected President of the United States by the majority of the people, and that therefore they owe no concessions to a factious and turbulent minority, as they delight to call the Southern people. Now, the fact is that the people of the United States pronounced against Lincoln and the doctrines of the Republican party, by an overwhelming majority, at the late election. Instead of being the choice of a majority of the American people, the popular vote shows a majority against Lincoln of nearly one million. In other words, a majority of nearly one million of the citizens of these United States testified their abhorrence of the aggressive principles of the Republicans, and their apprehension that the success of those principles would endanger this Union by casting their votes against Lincoln. And this triumph of a minority could not have been secured except by a resort to sectionalism, by which means a popular majority was obtained in the Northern States exclusively. This vicious sectionalism, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, was the life and strength of the Republican party. Any principle which would have nationalized it would have proved its immediate destruction. Its existence depended upon the advocacy of opinions which could by no possibility obtain favor in the fifteen Southern States of the Union; and hence it was necessarily both sectional and aggressive.—Had it not been for the peculiar method of electing a President prescribed by the Constitution, and which was adopted at a time when it was not anticipated that the Northern mind could ever be so debauched by abolitionism as practically to exclude the Southern States from participation in the government, the success of Lincoln would have been impossible. Had the electors been chosen by districts, as members of Congress are, the country would not now be suffering the fearful consequences of sectional animosity and arrogance. The majority of the people were loyally willing and anxious to thwart the designs of the Republican party, but they could not.—Their hands were tied.

With these facts in view, and when the *majority* of the people demand that proper concessions be made to quiet the apprehensions of the South, it is the extreme of insolence for the Republican *minority* to say that such assurances shall not be given. If the popular voice is heard and heeded the Southern States will not be permitted to seek redress out of the Union, but will obtain what they require in the Union. The only men who stand in the way of a permanent pacification at this momentous crisis in our national history are the Republican leaders, who are more intent upon saving their miserable sectional organization than upon preserving the Union. They are the true secessionists and disunionists. Their stubborn arrogance must be lashed out of them by public opinion. Then the *majority* will govern, and the Union be preserved.

☞It is astonishing with what complacency some of the Republicans contemplate a dissolution of the Union. They say it may as well come now as at any time; that the North can get along quite as well without the South as with it, and that a few years will find the "United States" (?) quite as strong without the Cotton States as it is now with them. These political philosophers seem to imagine that if the Southern States withdraw, peace is going to reign at the North, and trade, commerce, and the arts go on as usual. Never were men more mistaken. This point is well illustrated by the Albany *Argus* in the following paragraphs:

"Separation is dissolution. There can be no such thing as a Northern and Southern Confederacy. The Southern States could not hold together, the Northern States would not. Once establish a separation, and New York would look out for itself. It would no longer consent to a system of political inequality which reduces it to the level of the smallest New England States. It would throw off the commercial restrictions which now hamper its commerce, and terminate, not only for itself, but for all the producing States of the west, the present protective system, which was devised for the benefit of New England and Pennsylvania.

"New York would at once be the head of a confederation reaching from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, embracing, besides its own State, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, besides other States to be formed out of the Western territory, with half of the population of the present Union. These producing States would need a free port of entry for their imports and exports, and New York alone could furnish it. In the crash of interests, caused by the dissolution of the Confederacy, she would be the first to regain her ascendency.

"Pennsylvania would lose much, New England all, by such a breaking up. Their protective system would be worthless to them, unless they linked in with them a body of consumers in other States, and realizing this, they would ultimately reach free trade, through the dreadful ordeal of public and private bankruptcy."

☞The secession feeling is said to be running very high in Texas.

Mr. Crittenden's Resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate on Tuesday last, and offered the following resolutions as a settlement of the controversy between the Northern and Southern States. In the course of his speech he expressed the settled conviction that unless something was done the Republic would be separated and divided by the people in less than six months:

WHEREAS, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the northern and southern States as to their rights to the common territory of the United States, it is eminently desirous and proper that such dissensions should be settled by the constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, whereby to restore peace. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following articles be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States.

1. In all the territory now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for punishment for crime, shall be prohibited; while south of that latitude, it shall remain; and in all territory south of that latitude, slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and not to be interferred with by Congress, but be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government, during its continuance as a territory. When territory north or south of such line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population necessary for a member of Congress, and shall apply, with a Republican form of government, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State may prescribe.

2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction, or in States permitting slavery.

3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia or Maryland, or either.—Nor Congress shall never, at any time, prohibit the officers of the government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, and bringing slaves, from holding them as such.

4. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

5. Congress shall have power by law to pay the owner who shall apply the full value of the fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal is prevented from discharging his duty, by force or rescue, made after the arrest. In all such cases the United States shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue is made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

6. No future amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

Senator Wade's Speech.

Mr. WADE, Republican Senator from Ohio, made a speech, in the Senate, on Tuesday last, which evinces the bad temper of the ultra Republicans. He declared his unalterable determination not to compromise or concede anything for the sake of the Union. The *Tribune* calls it a "calm, luminous and authoritative statement of the principles and purposes of the Republican party." What that authoritative statement was, may be gathered from such expressions as these—"I would suffer anything before I would compromise in any way. I deem it no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity—I will yield to no compromise."

The effect of WADE's speech is to dampen the hopes of a peaceful settlement of our differences, and to encourage the Republican party in maintaining a position of hostility to the South. It is not the speech of a statesman, whose mind grasps, and whose affections embrace the whole country, but that of a party leader, who would maintain a destructive party organization at every cost and at all hazards. It does not evince any broad comprehension of the cause and character of the Nation's peril, but a narrow, sectional spirit, incapable of rising above the atmosphere of the stump.

☞On Thursday, Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, addressed the Senate. He alluded to the declaration of his colleague (Mr. Wade) that the day of compromise was past. He advocated the compromise of Mr. Crittenden and asked the Republicans to give the South assurance of safety. He opposed coercion with much eloquence and power. He would advocate compromise and keep the door towards the Union always open. He was opposed to the attempts now making to inaugurate civil war.

☞Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, on Tuesday last, delivered a Union speech.—He was for fighting for the South in the present Union. Whilst he denounced secession, he declared against coercion.

Propositions Before the Committee of Thirty-three.

The following propositions are, among others, before the House Committee of 33:

One proposes a division of the territories between the North and South, providing that any State preventing the return of fugitive slaves shall pay double the value of the fugitive.

Another proposes that the Constitution shall provide that the President and Vice President be elected by districts—one of them shall be chosen from the North and the other from the South, and they shall alternate.

Another proposes to elect the President and Vice President for eight years.

Another proposes to limit the term of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to twelve years, and provides that one-half shall be selected from the North and the other half from the South.

☞In the House, at Washington, on Monday, Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, offered the following:

Whereas the Constitution of the Union is the supreme law of the land; and its ready and faithful observance is the duty of all law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to that constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all such statutes by State Legislatures conflicting with, and in violation of, that sacred instrument.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, wished to insert, as an amendment, after the word statutes, the words "*and personal liberty bills.*"

The amendment was accepted, and the yeas and nays demanded.

The vote was first taken upon the resolution and afterward on the preamble.

The former was passed, yeas 151; nays 14. The vote upon the preamble was yeas 152; nays none.

Mr. MCPHERSON voted yes on the resolution.

☞Specie is pouring into this country from Europe by the million.

[illegible]

Having failed in their attempt to force the President into the adoption of the coercion policy, the leading Lincoln journals of the North assail the Executive with a malignity never exceeded in partisan controversy.

The cause of this disgraceful bitterness of spirit lies upon the surface. They would like to have Mr. Lincoln's battle fought by Mr. Buchanan. They would infinitely prefer that Mr. Buchanan should employ the resources of the Federal Government in subduing independent States, than that Mr. Lincoln should have the mortification of finding himself the chief officer of a section, as distinguished from the President of the United States. Mr. Buchanan wisely declines to be the Black Republican cat's-paw. He refuses to precipitate the country into civil war merely to serve the purposes of the opponents of slavery. He will have nothing to do with the tactics of those who, under the plea of preserving the Union, would convert the federal authority into an odious despotism, and wealthy, high-spirited communities into theatres of bloodshed and desolation.

☞An "irrepressible conflict" has sprung up in the Republican party. Mr. DIXON, Republican Senator from Connecticut, and Mr. WADE, Republican Senator from Ohio, are as wide asunder as the polls. DIXON is willing to make concessions—WADE has no concessions to make. DIXON denominates the disciples of SEWARD's *irrepressible conflict* a small and insignificant faction. WADE evidently regards this principle as the vital power of Republicanism, to be maintained at every hazard. The issue is already made up between the factions of the Republican party. Their leading men must show on which side of the widening chasm they stand; and then out of the conflict may come the compromises and concessions necessary to preserve the Union.

Cause and Effect.

It is estimated that since the election of LINCOLN there have been, in the City of New York alone, at least 20,000 persons, male and female, thrown out of employment, and that before the winter is over 30,000 or 40,000 more will be left without means to procure the necessaries of life! What a fearful responsibility rests upon the Republican party which has caused all the suffering and want which are to ensue. Every man who cast a Republican vote plucked bread from the mouths of the poor, especially in the larger cities. They have sowed the whirlwind and are now reaping the curses of the suffering and the needy—the merchant, mechanic and the farmer, as well as the laboring man.

Trade is suspended—manufacturing has almost ceased—property is rapidly depreciating—the farmers' products are nearly one third less in value, and little in demand even at the reduced prices. Is not this paying too dearly for a Republican *victory?* To all of which may be added, we very much fear a dissolution of the Union! Now all this was predicted. The consequences of the election of LINCOLN were as clearly pointed out before the election, as they are manifest now; but the people heeded not the warning, and here we are. God save the Republic.—*Lanc. Intel.*

South Carolina Secession—The Act Passed.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20th.—In the Sovereign Convention this morning,

Mr. Inglas made a report from the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

"An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained that the ordinance adopted by us in convention, on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed. And, that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance having been read, was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169 members.

The vote was taken at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock. As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread in the streets, and the large crowd there evidenced their approval with immense cheering.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—A report that South Carolina had passed the ordinance of secesson was brought to the House about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and produced an intense excitement among the members, and for a long time confused the proceedings.

☞The news of the secession of South Carolina was received with firing of cannon at many points in Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida.

☞A telegraphic despatch from Washington, on Tuesday, says:

It is said in unusually reliable circles, that a strong movement is going on in the border States, upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, for a great middle confederacy to be called the "*Central United States, or the Federal Republic of Washington;*" and to include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Northwest, upon one side, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri upon the other. Men high in position and influence favor it, and it is also said that it will soon be suggested officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

Great Anti-Abolition Excitement at Boston.—BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A great crowd attended Wendell Phillips' lecture to-day, on the subject of "Mobs and Education." The excitement against him being very great, a large force of police were in attendance, and the military were ordered under arms for fear of a riot. Phillips was frequently interrupted by hisses, and on the conclusion of his lecture the crowd made a rush on Phillips as he made his appearance on the outside of the building. He was, however, protected from violence and escorted home. The services of the military were not needed. It is believed that an organization exists to prevent Phillips from speaking, and it would have been successful on any other day but the Sabbath.

Meeting in Reference to the Preservation of the Union at New York.—New York, Dec. 15.—A meeting of prominent merchants and politicians of the city and State of New York, was held here to-day. Charles O'Conor, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by John A. Dix and John McRea. The latter expressed the opinion that the Union was already dissolved; and that there would be civil war after the 4th of March. Speeches followed, on a motion to send Commissioners to South Carolina to [illegible] perhaps [illegible] delay.

[illegible]

[illegible] has got himself into a "bad fix."—Starting out boldly as he did, several weeks back, in a nearly column article, charging the Commissioners and Jurors (upright gentlemen acting under their solemn oaths) with unfairness and violation of duty,—the bad blood rankling in his heart even prompting him to declare that in "one case" "political influences controlled the verdict,"—it was but fair to presume his readiness to make his grave accusations good whenever called on. But is such *now* the case? Does he *attempt* to do so, even after being twice defied to the task? Not a bit of it. Like a skulking coward, he retreats from the field chosen by himself, and seeks to keep up appearances by "making mouths" at *us* from a distance—trying, at the same time, to tempt us to leave the *main* issue and follow him into the mire of personal abuse. We can't do that just yet. There is another matter to be settled first.

The chief idea in—the point which gives the cue to the *motive* which prompted—his first article, sticks prominently out in the charge that in "*one case*" "the operation of political influences upon the verdict was too manifest to escape the attention of even the most obtuse." This was the gist of his tirade—*the* issue, as made by himself. It was a serious one, reflecting upon the honor and honesty of *all* the Jurors at the November Court. In order to afford him an opportunity to substantiate his charge, we have called upon him, again and again—not for the proof, *as yet*—but only, *to name the case.* Instead of meeting the point, however, in a fair and manly way, he wriggles and squirms—balks in this direction and then in that—and, at last, summoning all the brass in his composition for a bold manœuvre, proclaims it a mere "*side issue!*" Granting, for the sake of the argument, that it is such, the charge is none the less heinous, nor is the propriety of the call for its proof lessened. But *he* made it the *leading* issue, and cannot now alter it. We defy him, therefore, for the third time, to meet it—*at least to mention the case* in which the "verdict was controlled by political influences." If he does not do both, *he stands* before the world a self-convicted libeller.

His denial of our statements in other regards amount to nothing. Let him look to the record, as we have, and prove them untrue if he can. Like a lawyer in a desperate cause, he hopes to carry his point only by denying well and bullying the witnesses.—Humbuggery of that character will not answer now. *Facts* are demanded, and no backing away from "the music" is allowable.

We have no fondness for personalities, and shall be slow to take a hand in them. But *if* the *Star* writer will first mention *that* "case," and then place himself *before* the curtain by signing his proper name to his articles, if we don't show him to be some cold-blooded hypocrite, controlled entirely by *selfish* motives in this matter, we shall be greatly mistaken.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, in his letter of Monday, says:

The resignation of General Cass, as Secretary of State, at a time like the present, was not in keeping with the old veteran's character, and has damaged him in the estimation of many of his old friends here, as it will elsewhere. He differed with the President as to the policy of refusing to send more troops to Fort Moultrie. The President would not yield, and the General in a moment of pique quitted his post, at which it would have been better for his fame had he remained till the 4th of March next.—The policy of the Chief Magistrate is unquestionably right. His object is to prevent, as long as it is possible, the shedding of human blood; a policy that commends itself to every good citizen in this country. The determination of the Administration is to abstain from any act that would be calculated to irritate or aggravate the present unhappy state of things at Charleston, or elsewhere; and if an overt act is committed, it must be committed by the South, and then the South will be in the wrong, and if blood must be spilt, that blood will be upon the skirts of the people of the South, who will be held accountable for it, not only by our own people, but by the civilized world.—There is a sublime significance in the position of Mr. Buchanan at this moment, and his firm purpose to exhaust every persuasive measure to bring the people to reflect upon the ruin that must follow dissolution, is only another proof that he looks upon the questions involved in the present controversy between the people of the North and those of the South with the eye of a consummate statesman and patriot, who deprecates domestic strife as the worst of evils that can befall a Nation.

The "Transcript" on the Message.

We do not envy the temper which suggested the criticism on the President's message contained in the Transcript of this week.—Such language at such a time, can do but little, very little good. The editor calls Mr. Buchanan "the old man feeble," says he is an "old Reprobate," that his heart is "cold, callous and icy," that he is "wedded to the black 'goddes' (little g, one s.) slavery," "that he is the arch enemy to humanity." The editor thinks "the holders of slavery are the meanest tyrants on earth." "Not only do the laws of slave States allow a fiend in human form, to strip naked, a tender, inoffensive female, tie her to the whipping post and inflict upon her body a number of lashes, &c." From the bottom of our heart we despise such sentiments. We advise our friend of the Transcript to read the able sermon of Dr. Boardman, delivered on Thanksgiving, and learn his duty as a member of a christian community, and a citizen. He seems to have a very inadequate idea of it now. The editor thinks it outrageous that "the decisions of a pro-slavery court must be regraded as supreme authority."—Does he refuse to abide by those decisions? Does he decline yielding obedience to the laws? If so, South Carolina is not the only place we can find traitors. To tell the plain truth this talk must be stopped. The people will stop it if editors don't. Such men have done too much already to injure us.—The editor need not trouble himself to shoulder the responsibility of negro slavery at the South—he has sins enough of his own to bear, and even if slavery be a sin, he has nothing to do with it. We repeat it, this kind of talk must be stopped. It affects our interest too deeply. Look at the discharge of Northern workmen; look at the fall in the price of wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, flour, &c.; look at the suspension of your Banks, and the failures of your business men; look at the anarchy which stares us in the face, gentlemen of the Republican Party, and either compel your journals to prove loyal at least to our own section, by becoming more conservative, and saving us from financial, moral and political ruin, or repudiate them at once.—*Chambersburg Times.*

Public Sentiment at Richmond.—Richmond, Dec. 15.—Many of our prominent citizens coincide with Mr. Rives, in his letter to Mr. Boteler, that a firm and dignified demand by the South for her constitutional rights would be considered by the North. The more general sentiment, however, is that dissolution can't be avoided, and that Virginia must go with the South.

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet on New Year's day.

[Local] Items.

☞Services in the German Reformed Church to-morrow morning.

CHRISTMAS—to-morrow. The juveniles must not forget, before they retire to-night, to hang their stockings around the fire-place—in such positions, too, as that the kind-hearted old grey-beard, Santa Claus, can't miss them.

—The compliments of the season—"a merry Christmas and a happy New Year"—to all our patrons, and "the rest of mankind."

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The Philadelphia *Argus* of Thursday afternoon says: This morning a man named Stephen Payne was before Alderman Beitler, having been arrested with a lot of counterfeit money in his possession. He had several 5s on the Western and Gettysburg banks, and a number of one dollar notes on different banks in Delaware. He also had several counterfeit half dollars in his possession. He was committed to answer.

"MORE GRAPE."—Mr. GEORGE GEYER, our accommodating Postmaster, has placed upon our table a bottle of most excellent Wine, of his own manufacture. It is the pure grape, and although new, surpasses many of the "choice wines" imported from Europe. We are led to believe by this specimen that the soil and climate of this vicinity are well adapted to the production of wine, and that it may lead to a more extensive cultivation of the grape for that purpose. Mr. Geyer manufactured twenty-four gallons from the yield of his arbor, and with proper apparatus for pressing the grapes would have realized considerably more.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that JOHN RIENDOLLAR, of John, a citizen of Taneytown district, was thrown from his horse on Saturday week, and so severely injured that he died from the effects a few days afterwards.

LARGE DEER.—A deer weighing four hundred and two pounds, was recently shot near Big Pond Furnace, on the South Mountain, in this county. The animal was supposed to be about seventeen years old.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State.

☞Mrs. NORBECK, a few doors below the *Compiler* office, has received from the city any quantity of Christmas articles, embracing the "useful and ornamental." Drop in and take a look at the variety of nice things.

☞We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. E. H. MINNIGH, which appears in another column of our paper. Ladies and gentlemen shopping for Christmas presents will find in this establishment the choicest and most suitable articles.

☞JEREMIAH DIEHL, Esq., has sold his farm, near Middletown, to HENRY G. KOSER—66 acres, at $71 per acre, cash. And 16 acres to WM. CRUM, at $58 per acre, cash.

☞Two horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. [illegible] HARNISH, residing on the road leading from Littlestown to Hanover, on Monday evening. The one was worth $150.

☞A number of young men of Hanover have organized themselves into a Dramatic Club, numbering about eighteen members. They expect to give entertainments shortly after New Year.

☞That enemy of mankind, Consumption, *can* be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

A General Smash-up.—Our exchanges from all sections of the Union, come to us filled with failures, suspensions and a general break-up in the financial, commercial and industrial affairs of the nation. This is truly a deplorable state of affairs; but we do not deem it the part of wisdom longer to withhold the true state of the case from the people. And all this is the work of reckless political demagogues and the election of a Sectional President. God help the country.—*York Press.*

Conservative Movement in Massachusetts.—A strong Address to the people of Massachusetts has been published, denouncing the unconstitutional Personal Liberty bill of that State, and recommending its repeal.—The address is signed by thirty-five gentlemen, including ex-Chief Justice Shaw, B. R. Curtis, late Judge of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Governor Lincoln, Clifford, Washburne, Gardner and other prominent citizens, representing nearly every county in the State.

Don't take them.—The notes of the following Pennsylvania Banks are quoted no sale in Philadelphia. They have gone under in the financial crisis which is now sweeping the country:

Bank of Commerce, Erie.
Bank of Crawford, Meadville.
Band of Lawrence Co., New Castle.
Bank of New Castle.
Erie City Bank, Erie.
McKean Co. Bank, Smethport.
Monongahela Valley Bank, McKeesport.
North Western Bank, Warren.
Tioga County Bank, Tioga.

The Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, gives notice that the notes of the Shamokin Bank will be no longer redeemed at that Bank.

Sentiment in North Carolina.—RALEIGH, Dec. 20.—The bill to arm the State passed a second reading in the House, yesterday. An effort to take it up to-day failed.

The sentiment here is for the Union.

The North must concede or the South goes out.

☞The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) says:

What do the Republicans mean? Are they resolved on shivering the Union to fragments? Certain it is that in the South there are only two parties—the extremists, who desire to break up the Union at all hazards, and the conservatives, who only say, wait till we once more call on the Northern States to revoke their aggressive action.—Are the Republicans, or a sufficient number of them, ready to cancel the offensive legislation of the States [illegible] by the Republican party, and to give [illegible]

[illegible]

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. [illegible], at the residence of the bride's father, Peter Cownover, Esq., Mr. PETER D. SWISHER to Miss SARAH ANN COWNOVER.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. AUGUSTUS P. CRAMER to Miss SARAH J. HARPER, both of Cumberland township.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Father Maas, at Conowago Chapel, Mr. JOSEPH STORNBAUGH to Miss SARAH HILDEBRAND, both of East Berlin.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. HENRY FRAVIR, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss ELIZABETH GERIG, of this county.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., in Menallen township, LYDIA HOOPES, formerly of Lewisbury, York county, in the 87th year of her age.

Communicated.

On the 10th inst., in Mountjoy tp., FABIAN F., son of Mr. Peter Orendorff, aged 17 years, [illegible] months and 27 days.

His eyes are closed forever,
Their sparkling light has fled,
Their sightless orbs are sleeping
In the mansions of the dead;
But angel hands have borne him,
On the wings of light and love,
To dwell with Christ in heaven,
In that blest home above.

☞Sentinel and Star please copy.

Communicated.

On the 28th of Nov., in Mountpleasant township, ALICE CATHARINE, daughter of John and Mary Ann McCreary, aged 17 years and 25 days.

Her toils are past, her work is done,
And they are fully blest;
She fought the fight, and victory won,
And enter'd into rest.
Then let our sorrows cease to flow;
God has recall'd his own;
But let our hearts, in every woe,
Still say—Thy will be done.

Communicated.

On the 10th inst., near Cashtown, Franklin township, of diptheria, ELI SHEELY, youngest son of the late Jacob Sheely, aged 12 years 5 months and 2 days.

"Early, bright, transient,
Chaste as morning dew,
He sparkled, was exhaled,
And went to heaven."

Communicated.

On the 11th inst., in Mountjoy township, JOHN EDWARD, son of John and Catharine Kelly, aged 1 year and 20 days.

The lids he so seldom could close,
By sorrow forbidden to sleep,
Sealed up in eternal repose,
Have strangely forgotten to weep;
These fountains can yield no supplies—
These hollows from water are free;
The tears are all wip'd from the eyes,
And evil they never shall see.

Ho! for the Holidays!

LET ALL BE JOYOUS AND GAY—AND EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY!

Since election's storm has come and passed,
Its angry spirit's calmed at last,
And all again is still:
Do you wish to take a treat?
Then go to Minnigh's on Baltimore street,
Where you'll enjoy your fill.
For he keeps Cigars for the "BO-HOYS,"
With raisins, prunes, and candy toys,
And such a store of Notions,
'Tis better far than "DIXEY'S LAND,"
In his unrivalled store to stand
And see the wild commotion.
And as you still keep looking 'round
On beauties which in his store abound,
You astonished well may be,
For such an assortment ne'er before
Was ever kept in any store,
In this, or lands beyond the sea.
Tops, wagons, whistles, fiddles, guns,
Dolls and bugles, gobbs and buns,
Wooden men and saws,
You behold—and see a variety by far
Out-rivalling that in the "Christmas Car
Of dear Old Santa Claus.
His candies and his varied toys
Were made among the girls and boys
In our progressive town;
And should you wish to treat a friend
Or to your DEAR a present send,
Just put the READY down.
He'll serve you up the rarest treat
Of cakes, and fruits, and candies sweet,
Cigars and fairy toys.
Then go to EPH'S without delay—
The more you buy, the more you'll pay,
And greater will be your joys. [Dec. 24.

Removal—New Goods!

H. G. CARR has removed his Grocery, Queensware and Notion Store, into D. Will's new building, directly opposite the Bank, in York street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and any number of new ones. He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheaper than ever. His assortment of Christmas articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits, &c. His Groceries, Queensware, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are ditto—and all selling, at the lowest living profits. CALL IN! CALL IN! No trouble to show goods. [Dec. 24, 1860.

Jury List—January Term.

GRAND JURY.

Mountpleasant—Nicholas Heltzel, George Hagarman, Sr.
Franklin—David Mickley.
Tyrone—Conrad Bream, Samuel Gilliland.
Straban—Frederick Holtz.
Berwick tp.—Jesse Kelbaugh.
Mountjoy—Moses Hartman, Edward Spangler.
Gettysburg—Peters Myers, Daniel F. Pittenturf.
Germany—George Besson.
Latimore—Peter Clapper, Charles Griest.
Cumberland—John Maring.
Oxford—Henry L. Gitt.
Conowago—Anthony Strasbaugh, Jacob Little.
Hamiltonban—Augustus Hartzel.
Hamilton—A. K. Stoner.
Liberty—James Bowey.
Menallen—John Wahley.
Huntington—Philip Myers.
Union—Wm. Slifer.

GENERAL JURY.

Liberty—Washington Shover, John Musselman.
Mountjoy—Barnhart Sheely.
Germany—Henry Bittle.
Cumberland—Henry Myers.
Straban—Daniel Cashman.
Franklin—Frederick Diehl, Andrew Heintzelman, John Throne.
Gettysburg—Henry Thomas, Joel B. Danner, Chas. Ziegler.
Butler—David Weaver, John Haines, Jacob Gardner.
Hamiltonban—John Mickley, John Gelbaugh, Sanford Shroeder.
Hamilton—Reuben Wolf.
Oxford—Anthony Felix, Samuel McTaggart.
Reading—Benjamin Chronister, Benj. Myers.
Huntington—Jonathan Miller, Sebastian Stitzel, Abraham Fickes.
Menallen—Joseph Wolf, Henry Bender.
Mountpleasant—John Fleshman, Levi Lawrence.
Berwick tp.—Joseph Grim, Sr.
Freedom—Phineas Rodgers.
Union—John Kindig, William Unger.
Conowago—John Krug.
Berwick bor.—Michael Strubinger.

Dec. 24, 1860.

Notice—Gas Stock.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Payment of the Fifth Installment upon subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Gettysburg Gas Company, due on the 1st of January, 1861, is required to be made without delay to JOEL B. DANNER, the Treasurer.

☞By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of Stock be not complied with, the Company can require one per centum per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, Pres't.

D. MCCONAUGHY, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1860.

Account.

THE account of [illegible], Committee of the person and estate of [illegible] Leyr, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

[illegible]

Dec. 24, 1860.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—Saturday last.

Superfine Flour	4 90 to 4 25
Rye Flour	3 25
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 10
Red Wheat	90 to 95
Corn	50
Rye	62
Oats	25
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 50
Flax Seed	1 20
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	6 00

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour	4 87 to 5 00
Wheat	1 10 to 1 47
Rye	68 to 80
Corn	50 to 65
Oats	28 to 35
Clover Seed	4 75 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund.	7 00 to 9 50
Hogs, per hund.	7 00 to 7 50
Hay	13 00 to 17 00
Whiskey	17 to 18
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons	4 50
Do. from stores	5 25
Wheat	95 to 1 06
Rye	65
Corn	50
Oats	25
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster	6 25

Special Notices.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!—The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
June 18, 1860. 1yeow

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—The qualities of this medicine have placed it upon an imperishable foundation. In destroying disease, and inducing health, it has no parallel.

For the following Complaints these Bitters are a Specific, viz.:—Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Heart Burn, Acidity, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and General Debility.

In many sections of our country this preparation is extensively used by physicians in their practice, and it seems to have restored many to health who were apparently beyond the reach of the healing art.

REMARKABLE CASE OF AN AGED PERSON.
RICHMOND, Tioga co., Pa., Aug. 25, 1858.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co: Gentlemen:—After suffering for thirty years with Dyspepsia, and trying many remedies recommended for that disease without any good result, I was induced by Dr. F. H. White to give the Oxygenated Bitters a trial. I took two bottles, which gave me much relief; I concluded to try two more, which have nearly or quite effected a cure. I am now nearly seventy-five years of age, and for three months past have eaten my food without experiencing the slightest inconvenience or suffering; and it is with pleasure that I recommend your remedy to dyspeptics.
A. HEBARD.

FROM DR. WHITE.
MANSFIELD, Tioga co., Pa., Aug. 26, '58.

I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice with decided success in debility and general prostration, &c., and confidently recommend it in general debility and diseases of the digestive organs. F. H. WHITE, M. D.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Stanter, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.
Dec. 10, 1860. 4w

☞SARADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

☞THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness [illegible] the digestive organs and of the system [illegible] bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county,
Oct. 22, 1860. 1y New York.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND TOILET RECEIPT BOOK.—This book contains Recipes and Directions for making all the most valuable Medical preparations in use; also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making the most popular and useful Cosmetics, [illegible] Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and all Toilet [illegible]. If you are suffering with any chronic [illegible]—if you wish a beautiful complexion, [illegible] of hair, a smooth face, a [illegible] moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in [illegible] Toilet line, you should, by all [illegible] [illegible]

Sheri[illegible]

IN pursuance of a writ of [illegible] issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday, the 15th day of January next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on the west side of Washington street, and extending back 142 feet to an alley, bounded on the north by lot of Dietrick Sanders and on the south by lot of Ann Chiler. Taken in execution as the property of SAMUEL MCNAY.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 24, '60.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered at Public Sale, *on Saturday, the 5th day of January next*, at the late residence of JOHN TATE, Sr., deceased, in Straban township, Adams county, the valuable Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of A TRACT OF LAND, being the mansion and late residence of said deceased, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, heirs of Peter Monfort, deceased, Philip Hann and Isaac Miller, containing 32 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large and convenient Two-story DWELLING HOUSE, (part brick and part log and weatherboarded,) a Double Log Barn, with Sheds all around, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Wood House, Hog Pen, Wash House, Spring House, Smith Shop, two excellent wells of water, one at the back door and one in front, both with pumps, with a never-failing spring of water in the meadow. There are a variety of choice Fruit Trees on the lot—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, &c.—There is a sufficiency of good Meadow, and also of Timber. The York and Gettysburg Turnpike runs through the tract, the buildings fronting on the same, and the Gettysburg Railroad within a short distance of the tract. The property is within three miles of Gettysburg, and one mile of Granite Station, on the Railroad.

The place offered is a good situation for a mechanic or business of any kind.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF,
Attorney in Fact for the Widow and all the
Heirs of John Tate, Sr., deceased.

☞If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for RENT, for one year from the first of April next.
Dec. 24, 1860. ts*

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, and Hamiltonban, *on Tuesday, the 22d of January next.*

For Franklin, Straban, Menallen, Butler, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, and Conowago, *on Wednesday, the 23d of January next.*

For Reading, Hamilton, Liberty, Tyrone, Union, Freedom, and Berwick borough and township, *on Thursday, the 24th of January next.*

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*
Dec. 24, 1860. td

Dry Goods, &c.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!—GOODS FOR PRESENTS TO SUIT THE TIMES!—Plain and figured Dress Goods, Calicoes, Furs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Gloves and Hose, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Port Monnaies, Wallets, Perfumery in great variety, Fancy Soaps, Note and Letter Paper, Writing Desks, and many other goods at
Dec. 24, 1860. J. L. SCHICK'S.

Notice.

THE undersigned, his term as Register & Recorder having expired, hereby requests all persons indebted to him for Fees to make immediate payment. He can be found at the Register's Office for a few days.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Dec. 24, 1860. 3t

Notice.

JACOB TRIMMER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Trimmer, Sr., late of Hamilton twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB TRIMMER, JR., *Adm'r.*
Dec. 24, 1860. 6t

An Election

FOR one President and twelve Directors, to manage the affairs of the Littlestown Railroad Company for the ensuing year, will be held in compliance with Law, on the 14th day, being the *second Monday in January next*, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., in the room of the Company, attached to the Freight house. All persons interested are invited to attend. By order of the Board,
E. F. SHORB, *Sec'y.*
Dec. 24, 1860. td

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Agricultural Society

ELECTION.—The public are hereby notified that the Adams County Agricultural Society will hold its first Annual Election (under its new Charter,) in the Public School House, in Hendersville, *on the first Monday in January*, 1861, between the hours of 1 and 4, P. M., for the purpose of electing Officers and Managers to serve one year. [illegible] G. WILSON, *Sec'y.*
Dec. 17, 1860. [illegible]

IF you want to [illegible] [illegible] McIlheny's.

Notice.

PHILIP J. GRAFT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Philip J. Graft, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN N. GRAFT, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t*

Notice.

JOHN TATE'S ESTATE.—*Letters of administration* on the estate of John Tate, Sr., late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of CONRAD MYERS and ELIZABETH, his Wife, of Latimore township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN HENRY MYERS,
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t *Assignee.*

Notice.

JOHN HART'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hart, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ABRAHAM HART, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 6, 1860. 6t

Notice.

THERE will be an adjourned meeting of the Board of Officers of the 2d Brig., 4th Div., Uniformed Militia, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, Dec. 28th, 1860, at the house of Col. John L. Tate.

The Collectors of the County are expected to settle their Military accounts on or before that day; otherwise, by not complying with this request, they may subject themselves to trouble.
Signed by order of the Board of Officers,
C. H. BUEHLER, *Pres't.*
W. A. DUNCAN, *Sec'y.* Dec. 17.

1860. 1860.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Plush Trimmed Caps, for men and boys. Fancy Hats and Caps for Children, together with a good assortment of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.
R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY for Purifying the Blood, will be found a certain cure for SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISORDERS. As an Alterative and Renovating Agent it is Unequalled! A plentiful supply of pure blood is essential to animal life. When the proper circulation of the vital fluid is impeded, sickness is the inevitable consequence, the secretions become unhealthy, the liver becomes clogged with impure bile, which forced into the system, vitiates and inflames the blood, engendering scrofula and cutaneous and biliary disorders. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to a regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually but surely extirpate the disease, causing all unsightly excrescences to disappear, and leaving the skin perfectly smooth and flexible.

☞Price $1 00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5 00. Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.
For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 3, 1860. 1m

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes, and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of
JACOB REININGER,
May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.
May 10

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Nov. 5, 1860.

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.
HENRY HERR, Proprietor.
Feb. 14, 1859. tf

DO not forget to call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, if you want to buy cheap Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres, De Laines, Printed Merinoes, Coburgs, &c., all of new and fashionable designs.

PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or finished in water or oil colors, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa. TYSON BRO'S.

Valuation and Assessment for 1861.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Real Estate, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Live Stock, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Money [illegible], 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations, 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations over $200, 1 per cent. State.	Foreign Bank Stock, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Salaries and Emoluments over $200, 2 per cent. State.	Excess of Furniture over $500, 5 mills County.	Carriages, 1 per cent. State, 4 mills County.	Watches, State Tax.
Gettysburg	218398	7701	38258	63575	4350	......	2100	......	2640	$60
Cumberland	287619	18403	21362	6065	1000	......	......	......	2486	2
Germany	162061	11570	39441	9580	......	......	......	......	2783	8
Oxford	181085	9816	77486	10720	......	......	......	......	2822	2
Huntington	220549	19861	28342	12830	......	......	......	......	4300	10
Latimore	161154	11471	35946	4760	......	......	......	......	2202	3
Hamiltonban	288793	17994	23929	13750	......	......	......	......	2200	16
Liberty	129618	9965	8220	3610	......	......	......	......	1507	3
Hamilton	185491	11172	28421	10150	......	......	......	......	2134	2
Menallen	179224	19729	14280	9090	......	......	......	......	3853	2
Straban	260273	23696	3895[illegible]	8895	......	......	......	......	5842	3
Franklin	277381	23764	5658[illegible]	14200	......	......	......	......	4265	......
Conowago	199187	9798	32413	5700	......	......	......	......	1780	3
Tyrone	154117	12265	11500	4520	......	......	......	......	2585	1
Mountjoy	193942	15920	20664	5150	......	......	......	......	2755	......
Mountpleasant	2547[illegible]3	21940	38030	9985	......	......	......	......	3721	5
Reading	[illegible]	21223	43196	6407	......	......	......	......	4165	......
Berwick	[illegible]674	5087	13774	1200	......	......	......	200	968	......
Berwick bor.	32455	2229	12900	4315	......	......	......	......	1135	......
Freedom	79607	6330	16662	3120	......	......	......	......	1253	......
Union	222964	9557	69520	3748	......	......	......	......	1689	4
Butler	157251	16492	39729	8010	......	......	......	......	3297	3
Total	4104931	306013	710213	220280	5350	0000	3100	200	69532	127

New Buildings, $22,045.

DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAMES H. MARSHALL,
W. B. GARDNER,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*
December 17, 1860. 4t

A Book

THAT EVERY FARMER, MECHANIC AND BUSINESS MAN WANTS.
JUST PUBLISHED.
THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS Of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, compiled from the Acts of Assembly by WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq., and published by EDWARD F. JAMES, West Chester, Pa.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constables, with all the necessary forms appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c. &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws, with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal Forms, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deeds, Depositions, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases.—The work is bound in Law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1 25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. Adams county will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, is General Agent for Adams county.

P. S. Good canvassers are wanted in all parts of this county for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given.—Applications, which must be made at an early date, addressed to Mr. Buehler, as above, will receive prompt attention.
Dec. 17, 1860. 4t

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.
BUY THE BEST.
BUCK LEAD,
100 pounds will cover as much surface as 125 pounds of other White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.
BUCK LEAD,
Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.
BUCK LEAD,
Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
☞For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

Merchant Tailoring.

GEORGE ARNOLD has procured the services of W. T. KING, and has commenced the above business, and will carry it on in all its various branches, and has connected himself with the store of Mr. George Arnold, where there will be constantly kept on hand a large stock of cheap Cloths, Over-coatings, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, and Trimmings of every kind. Work done in the very best manner, and in city style on short notice. Custom work and cutting out solicited when goods are purchased elsewhere. The shop is in connection with Mr. Arnold's store, where Mr. King can always be found during business hours.
☞Give us a call. [Sept. 17, '60. 3m

Three Desirable Farms

FOR SALE.—One adjoining, and the other two are 4 miles south of the Borough of Gettysburg. GEO. ARNOLD.
Oct. 29, 1860. tf

A LARGE and varied assortment of plain and fancy, oval and square gilded frames constantly on hand and for sale low, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa.

The Only Discovery

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY.—Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.
Respectfully yours,
REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,
REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [Dec. 17, 1860. 3m

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are respectfully requested to bear in mind that at this Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material.

The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.
A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.20 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.45, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return by the afternoon Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
Nov. 26, 1860.

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats, Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every kind, kept at PICKING'S.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, TWO FARMS.

No. 1, situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles east of Gettysburg, 1 mile from the Railroad, containing 110 Acres, more or less, the improvements on which are a STONE HOUSE, good Bank Barn, and other out-buildings.—About 15 acres are in Meadow, and there is running spring water in every field, which never fails. There is a large Orchard of choice grafted Fruit, about 4 acres. About 2700 or 2800 bushels of Lime have been put upon the farm, and its convenience to the Railroad renders Lime very accessible. There is a due proportion of Timber.

No. 2, situate in Cumberland township, on the Emmitsburg Road, a mile and a half from Gettysburg, containing 145 Acres, more or less, the improvements on which are a new FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, large Brick Barn, and other out-buildings; a well of water at the barn, and one at the house. About 22 acres are in Meadow. There is a due proportion of Timber. About 3,000 bushels of Lime have been put upon the Farm.

☞The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.
PETER TROSTLE.
Sept. 3, 1860. tf

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Cashtown, on the Millerstown road. The Farm contains 75 ACRES—56 acres clear. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been limed. There are all kinds of fruit—a thriving young Orchard of choice grafted fruit; also peaches, pears and plums of the best kinds. The buildings are a one and a half story STONE HOUSE, a large new Bank Barn, a Cooper Shop, &c. The farm is in good order, and cannot be beat for raising potatoes. I calculate on raising five hundred bushels this year. A never-failing spring of water at the door.
SAMUEL BINGAMAN.
Oct. 1, 1860.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

"Wide Awake" Meetings

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE "BLUES' HALL," and every day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6½ P. M., at the south west corner of the Diamond, in George Armold's Clothing Store, he having just returned from the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive and Brown Cloths, for Over and Dress Coats, the best selection of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Coburg Valencias, Solferinos, Mous. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting and Bagging, all of plain or neat fashionable figures; in a word, the styles are just the "*Agony*" for the times, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALSO—Ready Made Clothing in every variety, style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T. KING, who never misses a fit, will take your measure and make you a garment on the shortest notice.
Oct. 6, 1860

Genuine Family Liquors.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in BRANDIES, WINES, GINS & SEGARS, beg leave to call the attention of citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medicinal use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price List sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.—Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicious to the taste.—Sold by all Druggists.
WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Prop'rs,
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Nov. 5, 1860. 3m Jersey City, N. J.

Employment.

THE subscribers, dealing in a staple article, will furnish employment to a few active men to act as agents for their house. A preference will be given to those who are well acquainted in the district for which they apply. For which services they are willing to pay a salary of from **$600 to $800** per year and expenses. For further particulars, address
W. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Dec. 10, 1860. 2m Jersey City, N. J.

A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery*. During our last visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.,
Photographers,
April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

LADIES' FANCY FUR EMPORIUM.—FAREIRA & THOMPSON, Old Stand, No. 818 Market Street, above Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. We beg leave to call the attention of the Ladies, to our large and varied stock of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

Having had great experience, and enjoying peculiar facilities in the selection of Furs, we confidently offer our new stock to the inspection of the ladies, feeling assured that they will decide with us, in its being unrivalled for beauty and variety, consisting as it does, of every description of American and European Furs, manufactured in the latest and most approved styles. Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Cloaks, Muffs, Cuffs—embracing Sable, Mink, Stone Martin, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, French Sable, French Squirrel, American Fitch, and Silver Martin.

☞Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same, by furnishing a good article at the lowest Cash prices.
FAREIRA & THOMPSON,
No. 818 Market street, Philadelphia.
N. B.—OLD FURS altered to fashionable styles. [Oct. 6, 1860. 3m

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT's, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.
☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Sale Crier, and solicits a share of patronage from his friends. Charges moderate. Residence in High street, near the Jail. ISAAC LIGHTNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1860.

IF you want premium Pictures, go to Tyson's, go to Tyson's, go to Tyson's, in the corner, in the corner of the Square, Gettysburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to all [illegible] [illegible]

231. [illegible], Administrator of Phebe Yoder, deceased.

232. The first and final account of David Kuhn, Executor of the last will and testament of Christian Musser, late of Liberty township, deceased.

233. The account of [illegible] John Wolford, Administrator of John Snyder, deceased.

234. The first and final account of John Simpson, Guardian of Catharine Myers, one of the minor children of Jacob Myers, deceased, who has also deceased.

235. The first and final account of John Ferree and Susannah Boblits, Administrators of John Boblits, deceased.

236. The first and final account of David Slagle, Guardian of Simon Slagle, minor son of Solomon Slagle, deceased.

237. The first and final account of Abraham Trostle, Guardian of the person and estate of Christiana Sunday.

238. The second and final account of James Davis, Administrator of the estate of Peter Fanes, deceased.

239. The second account of John Flohr, Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Flohr, deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 26, 1860.

Rush to Schick's!

NEW GOODS!—J. L. SCHICK, S. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers to his new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

His stock is so large and so well arranged to suit town and country trade, that it is impossible to even make mention of his most desirable goods. All he asks is for persons to call and examine his complete stock. They will go away well pleased and soon return for more. He has a full stock of DRESS GOODS, of every description: Plain and figured Merinoes and Cashmeres, all wool Plaids, all wool Delaines, cotton Plaids, plain and figured. Valencias, French Reefs, Arabian Stripes, Velours, Lavellas, Gruevelias and Mous de Lains, all prices. A large stock of Traveling Dress Goods, plain and figured Silks, Flounces. A full and complete stock of Prints constantly on hand.—CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Duster Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; French, English and American Shawls, Plaid and Knitted Shawls for Children—all styles and prices. House-furnishing Goods of every description. A full and complete stock of Notions, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hosiery, *Gloves, Gents'* and *Ladies'* Gauntlets, Wool Capes and Hoods, of the [illegible] styles. Thread and Cotton Edgings, [illegible] &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALL COME! No trouble to show Goods.
Oct. 29, 1860.

Look!

SEE, AND BEHOLD THE GREAT DOWNFALL OF PRICES!—H. G. CARR having just returned from the city is selling goods lower than ever—for instance Ladies' fine silk fleecy lined Gauntlets at 62½ cents per pair, Ladies' fine Merino Hose at 37½ cents, Ladies' fine Cassimere Hose at 40 cents, fine white Pocket Handkerchiefs at 8 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimere Hose at 28 cents, Gent's all wool country made Hose at 25 cents, Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, both hair and clothes, in fact everything belonging to either a Lady's or Gentleman's toilet; and last, but not least, his stock of QUEENSWARE we think can't be beat for style and prices, common teas as low as 18 cents per set, and from that up to 75 cents per set for the very best of Stone China Cups and Saucers and everything else in the Queensware line in proportion.

Come one! Come all! and give me a call. Don't forget the place, in York street, next door to Saupee's bakery. H. G. CARR.

N. B. The subscriber also has constantly on hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds—good table Molasses at 12 cents per quart, New York Golden Syrup at 56 cents per gallon. [Nov. 12, 1860.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

Rohrer's Practical Calculator,

A Book of plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by MARTIN M. ROHRER, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition. Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

THIS Work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly PRACTICAL, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the HANDIEST BOOK OF REFERENCE, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every Example in the book IS WORKED OUT IN FULL, and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is so simple, that any one who knows how to ADD, SUBTRACT, MULTIPLY, or DIVIDE, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able AT A MOMENT, by reference, to arrive at the TRUE RESULT. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and correctness.

The Work treats of the Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone & Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal & Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Circular, Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers', Paper Hangers', and Upholsterers' Work. It treats of Currency, and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and Compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous commercial Forms,—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount, of Equation of Payments and of Partnership Accounts, of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its Application to Business, of Surface, of Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

It is just the Book for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, or the Professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the Lawyer, the Justice of the Peace, the Conveyancer, and Real Estate Broker, to the Assessor, the Banker, the Clerk, to the Civil Engineer and the Surveyor, to the Carpenter and Bricklayer, to the Stone Mason and the Plasterer, to the Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, to the Farmer and the Tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞Mailed, (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money.—Price of a single copy, in cloth, [illegible] cents, or two copies for $1 00. [illegible] form, [illegible] $1 00 per copy. [illegible]
M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.
Dec. 3, 1860. [illegible]

SMALL Pictures accurately copied and enlarged at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.—A large and [illegible] variety of [illegible] Breast-pins, &c., &c., [illegible] greatly reduced prices, by TYSON BRO'S, Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa.

Gin as a Remedial Agent,

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

"Quick Sales & Small Profits."

HAVING purchased a large and varied assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, we are prepared to offer bargains to all who may favor us with a call. We will not attempt to particularize, as our stock comprises Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Trimmings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Groceries and Queensware, to which we would respectfully ask an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to us we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. A. SCOTT & SON.
Oct. 15, 1860.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted to MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞ The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Sower, Barnes & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 37 North Third st., Lower Side, above Market, PHILADELPHIA, invite the attention of Teachers, Booksellers and Country Merchants, to their very large Stock of School Books, published in this and other cities, together with Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper and Stationery generally. S. B. & Co. are publishers of many Popular Works, among which are the following:

THE SERIES OF NORMAL ARITHMETICS,

By Edward Brooks, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania State Normal School. Whatever helps the student to a THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING of his study, UNASSISTED by his Teacher, acts as a powerful stimulant upon him, while it releases the Teacher from the labor of making explanations which would be unnecessary with a more perfect Text Book.

The series above named has been published but a short time, and yet within a few months, without advertising or puffing, the demand amounts to almost one hundred thousand copies. Some of their advantages may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. They contain more new matter than any similar series.

2. They exhibit a number of new arithmetical solutions to problems that have heretofore been confined to Algebra.

3. The matter is arranged more philosophically than in others, and is therefore better adapted for instruction.

4. No subjects or phrases, signs or figures, are introduced in lessons previous to those in which they are fully explained, and the pupil is thus led along without the necessity of frequent and troublesome explanations on the part of the teacher. Very few elementary works have this merit.

5. New modes of Teaching are suggested throughout the series, and under the name of "Social Arithmetic," curious and interesting problems are introduced, which may be used with advantage in wakening up the attention, and sharpening the faculties of the school.

6. The key is not only what its title imports, but it is also a complete treatise on the art of teaching Mental Arithmetic; being filled with hints useful to the Teacher.

The everyday practical value of Mental Arithmetic to every one who receives or pays money, if only for the daily necessaries of life, is now universally admitted. It therefore becomes imperative upon teachers to practice the best method of teaching it.

The books are beautifully printed on thick white paper, and neatly and tastefully bound. Their prices are as follows:

Normal Primary Arithmetic,..............15 cents.
Normal Mental Arithmetic,..............25 "
Key to Mental Arithmetic,..............25 "

A very liberal deduction to Teachers, and those who buy in quantities. Single copies sent to Teachers by Mail, on receipt of one-third of the above prices to pre-pay postage.

SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS,

Consisting of Primer, 12½ cents; Speller, 15 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 30 cents; Third, 40 cents; Fourth, 66 cents; Fifth, 75 cents; High School, 88 cents; Young Ladies, 88 cents; and Sander's New Speaker, $1,00; elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, substantially bound, and sold at lower prices than any other Series of Readers.

WHITE'S COPY BOOKS,

By T. Kirk White, President of Pennsylvania Commercial College. The writing is beautiful, yet simple, practical and easily taught, the system being founded on natural habits and principles. The sale has become very large and is increasing. They afford a liberal profit to dealers.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.

This series of Six Superb Maps is now adopted in almost every school of note in the [illegible], where Geography is taught, and has [illegible]

[illegible] GEOGRAPHY has been introduced [illegible] Hemisphere Maps [illegible]

Fall Trade 1860.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
JOSEPH VICTORY,
145 Lexington st., 2 doors West of Howard,
Baltimore, Md.

Informs his customers and purchasers generally, that his stock of Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mattings, &c., is now complete, consisting of Brussels Carpet, Velvet, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian; Carpets of every style and price, Oil Cloth from 1 to 8 yards wide, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c., Rag Carpets of our own make, constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at the very lowest rates.

JOSEPH VICTORY,
145 Lexington Street,
Sept. 24, '60. 3m Baltimore, Md.

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 124 and 120 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.
Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,
AND TOYS,
Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.
151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
June 18, 1860. 1y

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

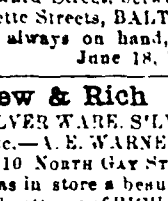
A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., Cor. of North and Centre Streets, opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.
STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

☞ The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27 1860. 1y

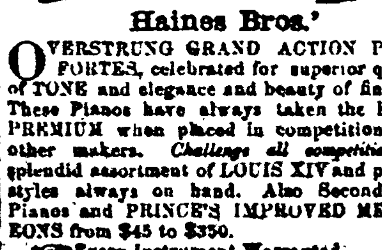
Wilcox & Gibb's

SEWING MACHINE.

The great and increasing demand for this remarkably simple machine is a guarantee of its superior excellence.

PRICE $30 00.

For Sale at
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
715 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Sept. 17, 1860. 3m



Haines Bros.'

OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish.—These Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with other makers. Challenge all competition. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument Warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philad'a.
Aug. 6, 1860. 6m

Alexander Fraser,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Widow Herbst, near the west end of Chambersburg street, south side, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage of the public.
Nov. 5, 1860. tf

CLOCKS, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, [illegible] with all kinds of Notions, [illegible] Goods of every description [illegible] Picking's.

DOMESTIC GOODS, every variety, at [illegible] Prints, Muslins [illegible]

[illegible] "Sky-Light Gallery," (on the south side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door [illegible] their old gallery,) is nearly completed, and they hope to welcome the public in the New Establishment, on and after January 1st, 1861; until then they will continue operating in their old room, corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Nov. 26, 1860.

Notice—Gas Stock.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Payment of the fourth Installment upon subscriptions to the Capital stock of the Gettysburg Gas Company due on the 1st of November, 1860, is required to be made without delay to JOHN B. DANNER, the Treasurer.

☞ By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of Stock be not complied with, the Company can require one per centum per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, Pres't.
D. MCCONAUGHY, Sec'y.
Nov. 19, 1860.

H. G. Carr's

IS the place to get the cheapest Wollen Undershirts in town, and the cheapest Wollen Drawers—only 75 cents each. A fine article of Wollen Roundabouts and Comforts—all cheaper than at any other place in town. [Nov. 12.

$100,000.

SAFE INVESTMENT!—Any person having money to invest, whether to the amount of the above or not, will call at the Cheap Clothing Store of FRANKLIN B. PICKING, in Chambersburg street, where will be found the largest, cheapest and best selected assortment of OVERCOATS, ever brought into the County—among which are Beaver Cloths, Seal Skins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, &c., &c.—in short every style at any price.

THE 5,000 VOTERS of Adams county, who went to the polls on Election day, as well as those who remained at home, will please bear in mind that F. B. Picking has just received a splendid assortment of Dress Coats, Cassimere Business Coats, in endless variety, Satinetts, &c., &c., at prices to suit all classes and conditions.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.—You are hereby politely requested to call at Picking's and examine the finest and largest stock of PANTS, of every description, ever brought to this market. Black Doe Skin, Fancy Cassimeres of every shade conceivable, together with Satinetts, Double and Twisted Cords, Jeans, &c.

"DIXEY'S LAND" 'tis said, is a pretty place, but nothing to compare with the splendid assortment of VESTS just received at Picking's, of all kinds of material—every color, style and price.

OLD BOREAS is here! Prepare to meet him by calling at Picking's, who can furnish you cheaply with Under Shirts of every kind, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and in fact any article intended to frighten the old fallow off.

☞ Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to me, I hope, by upright dealing, and by offering great bargains, to merit a continuance of the same.

Oct. 22, 1860. F. B PICKING.

Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand. J. B. DANNER,
May 25, 1859. DAVID ZIEGLER.

New Goods! New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, Domestics, &c., all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞ Give us a call. No trouble to show Goods at the sign of the RED FRONT.
Oct. 22, 1860.

A Novelty

IN THE ART WORLD! PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.—Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France and Belgium.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRPHIC PORCELAIN COMPANY, No. 781 Broadway, New York, having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

of Persons on China, presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS,

Toilet Articles, &c., thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorised to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford people of every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and other Galleries in New York:

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge, a richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner, a handsome French Vase or Toilet Article, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process.

By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return a Pair of rich Sevres Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or Vases of every quality of finish, ranging in price from Twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to
"Manager, American Photographic Porcelain Co.,"
781 BROADWAY, New York.
Oct. 22, 1860. 3m

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorised person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Gettysburg, PA., having just returned from a visit to the Great Emporium, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give him a call.
Aug. [illegible] 1860.

[illegible] Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Stout & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seylar, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any assessment, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞ I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA
PECTORAL.

is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of
Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Diptheria,
and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of
Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

☞ Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N.W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.
April 2, 1860. 1y

Notice.

THE supplimental and final account of JOHN BROUGH, Assignee of MOSES MYERS, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 21st day of January next, (1861) unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
Nov. 28, 1860. 4t*

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.
July 11, 1850. tf

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

The Election

IS over, and although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, he has to submit. The next important question for all men, and [illegible] of Adams county, is, where to buy the [illegible] [illegible] Building [illegible] [illegible]

MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—By Miss Eliza Acton.—Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1,00, or in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or, in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Sixpence a Day,

ENOUGH FOR A FORTUNE.—A London paper states:—There is now in an Almshouse at Bristol an old man who states, that for sixty years he spent sixpence a day in drink, but was never intoxicated. How much would this sixpence a-day put by every year at five per cent. compound interest amount to in sixty years? enquired a thoughtful neighbor. Putting down the first year's saving (365 sixpences) equal to $43 54, he added the interest, and this went on, year by year, until he found that in the 60th year, the sixpence a day reached the startling sum of $14,336 28. Judge of the old man's surprise, when told that by saving his sixpence a day, and depositing it in a Savings Institution he might now, at the end of 60 years, have been worth that noble sum $14,336 28, which would have bought him a fine farm, or town mansion, and surrounded him with comforts and luxuries, and left a handsome estate to his children after him. He had, and hundreds now in our midst have, but to deposit sixpence a day in the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, to accomplish this result.
Gettysburg, July 23, 1860.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.
Nov. 19, 1860.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, [illegible] Muslins [illegible] [illegible]

HAIR INVIGORATOR. [illegible] FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal disconnt to purchasers by the quantity.

☞ I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for Piles, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.—Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of [illegible] and Wife, [illegible] [illegible]

A[illegible] [illegible] Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect,

ED. W. PREBLE, Clk of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,

ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, RELAX, WORMS.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. The alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 24, '55.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, '56.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. '55.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞ Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; [illegible] Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; H. Stahle, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally.
Sept. 3, 1860. 1yeow

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his [illegible] Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, [illegible] of the best material, and made by superior workmen. [illegible] all kinds done [illegible] [illegible]

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

48d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1860. No. 12.

TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. —Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.

Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Lime Factory

IN GETTYSBURG!—ATTENTION, FARMERS!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the farming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are now burning, and will continue to burn, large quantities of the BEST LIME, which they will dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfaction. McCURDY & CRASS.

Aug. 20, 1860. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET, *PHILADELPHIA.*

C. M'Kibbin & Son, Proprietors.

April 2, 1860. 1y*

At Broadhead's,

IN Carlisle street, the latest Periodicals can always be had. This is the time to renew subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right along."

The new Odd Fellows' Certificate—a splendid affair, and cheap—can be obtained at Broadhead's. Call, inspect, and buy.

Nov. 26, 1860.

J. Palmer & Co.,

MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILAD'A., Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions, have constantly on hand an assortment of Dried and Pickled Fish, &c., viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c. [Oct. 6, '60. 3m

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks, you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburg, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

Oct. 22. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

CARPETS, Drugget, Oil Carpets, handsome and cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and prices, at A. SCOTT & SON'S cheap store.

If you want to buy the finest and best fitting Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies' Mor. Boots, Gents' Calf Boots, Infants' and Youths' Shoes, call at McILHENY'S.

The Muse.

☞Much praise has been awarded to Tennyson's "Charge of Six Hundred," but Hoffman's poem on the Battle of Monterey is worth a dozen of it:

THE SCOTT LEGION.

BY CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day,
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot is hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades round them wailed
Their dying shouts at Monterey.

And on, still on, our column kept,
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead the living stept,
Still charging on the guns which swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swooped its flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on the turrets wave,
And there the evening bugles play,
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who press'd
Beside the brave who fell that day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest,
Than not have been at Monterey?

Story Book.

From Peterson's National Magazine.

THE LEAP YEAR PARTY.

BY MARY E. CLARKE.

"Cousin," said Madge Carlton, suddenly breaking off in the midst of a merry song, "cousin Grace, I am going to have a leap year ball."

"A leap year ball?"

"Yes, this is leap year, so I mean to have some fun out of it. I will issue invitations for a ball to the ladies; each one shall then select the gentleman she will escort, call for him, bring him here, furnish his bouquet, and give him her arm to enter the room. The ladies shall invite the gentlemen to dance, make love to them, pass the refreshments at supper, and finally escort the 'dear creatures' home."

"It will be splendid! Of course there is no objection made to a serious proposal, if any of the ladies are so inclined?"

"Not at all. Now to make a list, and then get pa to consent. Come!"

Madge Carlton was the gayest little brunette that ever fluttered, butterfly-like, amongst the flowers of society. Madge was an heiress, a coquette, not a flirt, for she would not intentionally have wounded any one for worlds; but she could not help being pleased with attention, and showing she was pleased. Madge was tiny, beautiful, sparkling, loving, and lovely.

Madge Carlton had two lovers. Of a limirers she had a score; but there were two men who had made it the first object of their life to love bright little Madge. One loved hopefully, earnestly endeavoring to win a return. The other loved sadly, silently not daring to woo the tiny fair one.

Harry Wells was handsome, talented, rich, a good dancer, a perfect gentleman, and a gay idler in fashion's haunts. Lawrence Hayes was also talented; but quiet and reserved. He had been Mr. Carlton's clerk for seven years, and had loved Madge when she was a winsome school girl. He never "made love" to his idol. He was poor, shy and proud; and could not stoop to try to win the heiress, but he looked on when Harry Wells courted her, trying to think he should be happy if she married and was happy with his rival; crushing back his own ardent, unselfish love into hopeless sorrow.

Which did Madge prefer? She knew these men loved her. Lawrence had never spoken, yet with a woman's quick instinct, she felt his love. She flirted gayly with Harry; rode with him; and accepted his attentions; yet with a perfectly frank, easy manner, she kept a wall of ice betweeen Harry and herself; and while he could not tell what prevented him, he still felt that he had best not tempt his fortune yet. She was not so free with Lawrence. Gay, laughing, and radiant, she had a pretty, shy manner when alone with him. He attributed it to his own ten years seniority, and longed for the frank, girlish manner, she exhibited toward Harry, yet, when he conversed with her, drawing out the treasures of a well stored mind, and a pure, womanly heart, hidden under her gay manner, he sighed to think how great was the treasure he coveted. Sometimes he wished poverty could come to his employer, that he might gather his treasure close to his heart, shield her from every sorrow, and prove in adversity his great love. Under the grave reserve of his manner, none suspected this burning passion. None? Madge did!

It was the evening of the ball. Merrier laughter was never heard, brighter blushes never seen, than those in Mr. Carlton's parlor, on the evening of the leap year ball.—A gay group of young people was collected near the hostess, who was the brightest reveller there. Lawrence watched her from his corner, where he stood toying with some ornament upon the mantle piece. Harry was, as usual, in such scenes, close beside her.

"Miss Carlton," said Mr. Harding, one of the group around Madge, "there is one condition in your invitation not complied with."

"Indeed! Rebellion in this camp must be put down! What is it?"

"The ladies do not make love to us!"

"No they do not!" echoed several of the gentlemen.

"Shocking! Do they want an example? Mr. Harding, will you take my arm for a promenade?"

Mr. Harding looked down from his six foot height to the tiny little witch beside him, and then offered *his* arm.

"No, take mine! Mr. Harding!" a sigh.

"Miss Carlton, are you ill?"

"No;" another sigh. "Not ill when you smile upon me!" Everybody laughed at Madge's pretended love making.

"Ladies!" said Madge, "take your partners for the first quadrille."

There was plenty of blushing and some pouting, as one or two of the most fascinating beaux pleaded prior engagements on a third or fourth invitation from some fair ones.—Who would Madge choose? Harry, of course! Lawrence was watching her little figure flitting from guest to guest, finding places for dancers, and with merry grace putting bashful folks at ease, introducing couples, prompting timid girls, carrying smiles everywhere, leaving a streak of sunshine wherever she went. She stood before him. The smile died out, and she blushed crimson.

"Mr Hayes, shall I have the pleasure of dancing the first quadrille with you?"

Lawrence bowed, offered his arm, and led her to a place. He thought:

"This is her duty dance. She knows I am grave, and would not win the admiration of the gay beauties here, so her kind heart prompts her to dance once with me."

Harry was Madge's next partner; then other guests were invited; then Lawrence again; then again—three times, but others came between; then Lawrence sighed as he noticed how gay and chatty she was with others, how timid, quiet, and reserved with him.

The evening sped on; it was quite late, and part of the guests had made their departure. Some, however, yet lingered, dancing in the large parlor. In a little library, on the same floor as the ball room, Lawrence was sitting alone, when a fairy like figure stood before him.

"Truant!" said Madge, "what are you doing here?"

"Have *you* missed me?" There was a deep thrill in his heart, a tremor in his voice.

"Oh!" said Madge gaily, "you wish to remind me of my omission. I have danced with you, handed you ices, sent you a bouquet, but I have not made love to you.—Shall I begin?"

There was a deep silence. The merry words she had used to many of her guests, failed Madge now. His eyes were fixed upon her sorrowfully, lovingly. She softly crept up close to him, saying in a low tone,

"Lawrence."

He started back.

"No! no! do not trifle with me! do not make a jest of my love! My love! Oh! Madge, do not tempt me to——" A strong man was Lawrence, but a great, choking sob interrupted him.

Madge's low, soft voice stole in on his heart.

"Do you love me, Lawrence?"

"Love you? Madge! Madge! I have loved you for seven years better than my life!"

She still crept closer to him, until her bright head was pillowed upon his broad chest. Was it still a jest, a girlish freak?

"Lawrence! Lawrence!"

It was leap year and she nestled close to him, as, daring his fate, he poured out the full flood of his love, in strong, burning words, and the merry heart was bound to his,—the tiny form was clasped close in his arms—the words of love were echoed at the ball given in LEAP YEAR.

Miscellaneous.

The Poison of Rattlesnakes.

At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell made a very interesting communication on the subject of the poison of the rattlesnake. After adverting to the history of the various works on venomous reptiles, he proceeded to explain the anatomy and physiology of the poison apparatus of the rattlesnake. He showed first, by the aid of magnified drawings of the parts, the bony structure of the jaw and the manner the various parts were articulated together so as to keep the poison fang in such a position, when not required for use, as not to interfere with the feeding of the snake, and then the manner in which it was pushed forward and brought into the position most favorable for striking with effect He then explained the action of the various muscles by which the fang was drawn back and thrust forward, and showed how one of these, while erecting and fixing the fang, at the same time as soon as it had pierced the animal bitten, compressed the poison gland and forced the poison out, either through the duct leading through the tooth to the bottom of the wound, or beside it and into the surface of the same. He then explained the position of the poison gland and its duct, and showed the manner in which the poison was prevented from flowing out when the fang was not erected. When the fangs are torn away they are soon replaced by others; indeed they appear to be regularly shed by the animal, so that it gives no security against a fatal bite that the fangs have been removed.

The poison is contained in the poison gland in considerable quantity, as much as 10 to 14 drops having been procured from a single one from a snake about four feet long. It is of a pale greenish color, and its activity is not impaired by keeping for years. It may be swallowed, if the skin of the mouth and throat be not broken, with impunity. Its poisonous properties are not destroyed by boiling or freezing. After it has been dried it may be again restored to all its virulence by again dissolving it in water. There appears to be no absolute antidote to it. The most successful plan is to give some powerful stimulant, such as spirits or ammonia. When the spirits are given it is necessary to keep up the stimulus fully for a considerable time. The quantity sometimes taken without producing intoxication, is very great; in one case specified three pints of strong spirits were given. The doctor remarked, however, that at one of our military posts it was common for the men to be bitten by rattlesnakes so long as the whiskey cure was used, but when a different and nauseous stimulant was substituted the bites rapidly diminished in frequency.

Subjects for Debate.—The following questions we find somewhere. We would like some of our young debaters to argue them, and send us the decision: "Which is the most delightful operation, To kiss a fair woman on a dark night, or a dark woman on a fair night?"

Which is the most agreeable situation: "Loose in tight pants, or tight in loose pants?"

☞Says the lovely Julia to the bewitching Fanny, "why is a new born baby like a cow's tail?"

"Give it up."

"Because it never was seen before."

Fanny phainted!

☞It is better that a man's own works, than another man's words, should praise him.

☞One of the most dangerous of all levellers is a man with a gun in his hand.

Correspondence Between Secretary Cobb and the President.

The following is Secretary Cobb's letter tendering his resignation, and the President's reply:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—A sense of duty to the State of Georgia requires me to take a step which makes it proper that I should no longer continue to be a member of your cabinet.

In the troubles of the country consequent upon the late presidential election, the honor and safety of my State are involved.—Her people so regard it, and in their opinion I fully concur. They are engaged in a struggle where the issue is life or death.—My friends ask for my views and counsel. Not to respond would be degrading to myself and unjust to them. I have accordingly prepared, and must now issue to them, an address which contains the calm and solemn convictions of my heart and judgment.

The views which I sincerely entertain, and which, therefore, I am bound to express, differ in some respects from your own.—The existence of this difference would expose me, if I should remain in my present place, to unjust suspicions, and put you in a false position. The first of these consequences I could bear well enough, but I will not subject you to the last.

My withdrawal has not been occasioned by anything you have said or done. Whilst differing from your message upon some of its theoretical doctrines, as well as from the hope so earnestly expressed that the Union can yet be preserved, there was no practical result likely to follow which required me to retire from your administration. That necessity is created by what I feel it my duty to do; and the responsibility of the act, therefore, rests alone upon myself.

To say that I regret—deeply regret—this necessity, but feebly expresses the feeling with which I pen this communication. For nearly four years I have been associated with you as one of your Cabinet officers, and during that period nothing has occurred to mar, even for a moment, our personal and official relations. In the policy and measures of your administration I have cordially concurred, and shall ever feel proud of the humble place which my name may occupy in its history. If your wise counsels and patriotic warnings had been heeded by your countrymen, the fourth of March next would have found our country happy, prosperous, and united. That it will not be so, is no fault of yours.

The evil has now passed beyond control, and must be met by each and all of us under our responsibility to God and our country. It, as I believe, history will have to record yours as the last administration of our present Union, it will also place it side by side with the purest and ablest of those that preceded it.

With the kindest regards for yourself and the members of your Cabinet, with whom I have been so pleasantly associated, I am most truly and sincerely your friend.

HOWELL COBB.

To the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your communication of Saturday evening resigning the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which you have held since the commencement of my administration. Whilst I deeply regret that you have determined to separate yourself from us at the present critical moment, yet I admit that the question was one for your own decision. I could have wished you had arrived at a different conclusion, because our relations, both official and personal, have ever been of the most friendly and confidential character. I may add that I have been entirely satisfied with the ability and zeal which you have displayed in performing the duties of your important office.

Cordially reciprocating your sentiments of personal regard, I remain, very respectfully, your friend, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Gen. Cass' Resignation.

Gen. Cass has resigned the Secretaryship of State. A letter from Washington says:

Gen. Cass is a native of the United States which adopted the constitution. He lived in the town where the convention was held; remembers distinctly the rejoicings at the birth of the confederacy; has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength, and he is now unwilling to be present at its last expiring gasp. Having witnessed its birth, he says he is unwilling to remain here to witness its dissolution.—Hence he retires from the cabinet, but with the kindest feelings for President Buchanan and each member of the cabinet, whom he complimented highly as honorable and patriotic men.

In the conversation upon the affairs of the Union between the President and cabinet, the President and Gen. Cass are said to have shed tears at the probable fate of the country.

Another letter from Washington says:

The President is deeply exercised and grieved at the departure of his old and valued friend Gen. Cass from among the coterie of his most intimate advisers. But he has taken a stand against coersion, in which he is sustained by the Secretaries of the Army and Navy, and will abide the issue. Gen. Cass is preparing a letter to the President, in which he will explain his reasons for leaving the cabinet at this critical period.

It is well known that Gen. Cass has had in contemplation for some time resigning his seat in the cabinet, owing to difference of opinion between himself and the President in regard to the propriety of sending additional force to Fort Moultrie. On Friday his resignation was accepted by the President, not, however, until the matter of difference had been fully and deliberately agreed upon by all the members of the cabinet, with the additional counsels of that wise, able and discreet patriot and soldier, Gen. Scott, who is now here, and who attended the cabinet meeting.

The cabinet are unanimous in the opinion that it would be not only unwise and injudicious, in the present disturbed and excited state of the Southern people, to send additional force to Fort Moultrie, but that it would certainly result in a collision between the State and federal troops.

☞The degrees of crime are thus defined: "He who steals a million is only a financier. Who steals half a million is only a defaulter. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched."

☞"I say, Pat, are you asleep?"

"Divel the sleep!"

"Then be after lendin' me a quarter."

"*I'm asleep, be jabers.*"

The Warning Voice of Henry Clay.

The Hon. Henry Clay, in a speech made as long ago as 1839, warned his countrymen, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, of the dire consequences of abolitionism and northern attacks upon southern institutions, and in reading his remarks, every one will be strikingly impressed with the fact that what he then predicted has actually come to pass. We make a few extracts:

A WARNING AGAINST ABOLITIONISTS.

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms.

HIS PICTURE OF THE CONSEQUENCES.

I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should the abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience prove the hazard and uncertainty of war. —And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

THE CONQUERER AND THE CONQUERED.

But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no. It would be a conquest without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

HIS DEFENCE OF SOUTHERN ACTION.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But before they can be rightly judged there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitols, destroy the productive manufactories, and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States.—Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no emotion? Occasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction, nor lead to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitols, manufactories and ships rise in rebellion and massacre the inhabitants of the Northern States.

Position of Ex-Gov. Wise.

Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, having been written to by a gentleman of Columbus, Ga., to define what he means by "fighting in the Union," replies as follows:

1st. If a sovereign State is *judge* of the *infraction* as well as the *mode and measure* of redress, she may remain in the Union to resent or resist wrongs as well as do so out of the Union.

2d. If other States have infracted the Union, not she, the State wronged, is bound to defend the constitution and Union against those who have infracted the one and threatened the other. Logically, the Union belongs to those who have kept, not those who have broken its covenants.

3d. The Union is not an abstraction; it is a real, substantial thing, embracing many essential and vital political rights and properties. It has *nationality, lands, treasure, organization of army and navy, ships, dock-yards, arsenals, etc., etc., etc.* Shall we renounce these rights and possessions because wrong-doers attempt to deprive us of other rights? Is it not cowardly to renounce one right to save another? Are these rights not as precious as the mere right of property in negroes? But,

4th. If you secede, you not only renounce the Union and its prossessions, but you fail to unite your own people, because you do renounce these rights. Wake a man up to destroy the Union and constitution, and he will stare at you and turn away. But tell him that the constitution is infracted and the Union threatened by Black Republicans, and call him to aid you in defending both against those who would destroy both, and he will act heartily with you.

5th. Then how is this to be done? The 3d clause of the 10th section of the 1st art. of the constitution of the United States permits a State to keep troops and ships of war in time of peace, and to engage in war, when actually invaded, or when in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Now, are we not actually invaded? Is our danger not imminent? Does it admit of delay? May not a sovereign State so decide?

6th. And what is the difference? Will it not be revolution and war in either event?

I say, then, stick to all your rights, renounce none, fight for all and save all!

Yours, truly, &c., HENRY A. WISE.

The Vermont Personal Liberty Bill.—The Legislature of Vermont has refused to repeal the personal liberty act of that State. The vote to repeal was 58, (25 Republicans, 33 Democrats;) the vote against repealing was 125, (all Republicans.)

☞Reading serves for delight, for ornament, and for capacity; it improves nature, and is perfected by experience.

☞At a late meeting in Charleston, Col. Bilbo, of Tennessee, said that his State would follow South Caroline in thirty days after she seceded.

To the People of the United States.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty, I designate FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the People assemble on that day, according to their several forms of workship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this the hour of calamity and peril to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment.—Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion that would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with reverence beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all to, save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain.—Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, December 14, 1860.

A Northern Proposition to Arrest Disunion.—New York, Dec. 16.—The Albany Atlas and Argus, New York, publishes an article on the country's danger, and a remedy proposing that Lincoln's Administration acquiesces in the construction of the Constitution, as settled by the Supreme Court, which puts Southern property upon an equality with Northern property in the Territories, and the following amendments to be made to the Constitution:

"Congress may establish governments for Territories, and any Territory having a population equal to the constituency of one member of Congress, and having adopted, by vote of the citizens resident therein, a Constitution of the Republican form, may be admitted by Congress into this Union as a State. Neither Congress nor the people of the Territory, during the Territorial condition, shall, by legislation or otherwise, annul or impair the rights of property as recognized by the laws of any State."

How an Honest Old Negro Outwitted a Party of Abolitionists.—A short time ago a widow lady living near the northern line of Missouri sent her negro man with a load of wheat to a mill in Iowa to have it manufactured into flour. The mill was much crowded on his arrival there, and the prospect was that he would have to wait several days for "his turn." While waiting, some of the "freedom shriekers," in that latitude, got around the darkey and proposed aiding him in securing his freedom. The negro seemed to be struck with the idea, but did not have any money to pay his expenses. "Well," said they, "sell your mules." "Don't know 'bout dat: missus couldn't get along widout dem," said cuff. "Well, then," rejoined they, "you can sell the wagon—that will bring the money." "Well, I believe, missus needs de wagon too," answered the black. "But if I had de wheat ground, I could sell de flour—dat would fetch de money." "Oh, well," said the negro equalist, "we will swap you flour for the wheat to accommodate you." So the trade was made. The wheat was exchanged for the proper portion of flour, and the colored man was loaded all ready to drive off and sell his flour. But when he was about ready to start he said: "Massa, I's bin studying 'bout freedom, but I don't believe missus can spare de flour either," and drove off with a broad grin, displaying two rows of ivory, much to the mortification and vexation of our negro-loving Iowaians.

A Quaker's Wit.—Mr. Dillwyn's son told me that his father, in his younger days, was with a party of military officers. One of them, a pert, effeminate, young dandy, undertook to quiz the plain Quaker, and after some indifferent jokes, asked him to hold his sword for a minute, supposing he would consider it an abomination to touch it. Mr. Dillwyn, however, eying the young man from head to foot, said, "As I believe from thy appearance it has never shed blood and is not in the least likely to do so, I have not the smallest objection."—*Leslie's Autobiography.*

☞Roger William's grave at Providence has a tree upon it which was planted some years ago. Its roots are said to have followed the direction of the back-bone of the skeleton, and thence divided into two branches, each one following a leg bone to the heel, where they both turned upward to the extremities of the toes of the skeleton. One of the roots formed a slight crook at the part occupied by the knee-joint, and the entire root, thus following the source of its nourishment from the phosphates of the bones, presented a singular resemblance to the skeleton itself, and has been preserved as a curiosity.

☞The best capital to begin life with, is a capital wife.

☞You will fail to find a friend, if you seek one without a failing.

☞Cold winter is upon us. Remember the poor!

Influence of Lincoln's Election on Business.

Men Who Would Vote Differently Now.—A friend witnessed a scene at the levee the other day, which is significant, and indicates the experience of many a family in the Northwest, and especially foreigners. Several Norwegian families were endeavoring to sell their wheat, which had been hauled to St. Paul, from a considerable distance.—Fifty cents a bushel seemed to them a very—very small price, and elicited considerable grumbling. The grain buyer explained the reason—told them of the political troubles, and said they should not have voted for Lincoln, whose election had caused the financial crisis, &c. "Yes," said the Norwegian, "that's just it. I was told that if I voted for Lincoln, I would get a better price for my grain, and now, that Lincoln is elected, I have to sell it for almost nothing."

That Norwegian will look below the surface hereafter in the matter of voting.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

Effect in Connecticut.

We hear of large establishments reducing work which it may not be proper now to name.

In Bridgeport upwards of 1,000 employees are out of work, and in New Haven 2,000.

Dunbar's Hoop Skirt Factory at Bristol, has stopped work.

The Plantation Hoe Company and the Southern Carriage Company, both of Winsted, have had large Southern orders countermanded.

The stoppage of the Birmingham Iron and Steel works is the worst blow to that village which Birmingham has ever experienced.—*Hartford Times.*

Ignorance.

When people hear that unpaid letters are daily dropped into the Post Office without being prepaid, they are very apt to exclaim "what ignorance." But this is not the only species of ignorance which exists in this enlightened 19th century in the State of Pennsylvania. A Republican, who resides in a neighboring county, is something of a wag, and withal a firm believer in the doctrine that all is fair in politics, relates with great gusto, some of his adventures in the late campaign.

"I went out," said he, "into two or three townships, settled principally by our own country Germans, who had always been Democrats. After exhausting myself on the better times that would come from the tariff, and failing to convince, I went in on the Homestead bill. This they had heard about, but did not clearly understand, and you may be right sure that I was ready to explain it. I told them that immediately after Lincoln's election, a bill would be passed giving every man 160 acres of land. A few of the more ignorant and stubborn I told could get their warrants for 160 acres if they voted for Lincoln, immediately after the election, if they called at my office. One day after the election three of them called for their warrants—and they rather had me!".

"How did you get out of it?" said one.

"Get out of it? Why I wriggled out. I told them that they were all given out, and no new ones would be issued until next March. I got them all tight, and sent them home jolly, hurrahing for Lincoln. *I don't intend to run for any office myself!*"

What an immense amount of duplicity similar to the above must have been used to carry the election.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Wide Awake Getting His Dividend.

Yesterday a Wide Awake went into the office of one of our brokers and wanted some western money exchanged. It unfortunately happened to be bills of some of the refused Illinois Banks, and the broker told him he would take it at 30 per cent. discount. This demand appeared very exhorbitant, and he demurred in rather strong language. The broker then asked him if he wasn't one of the fellows he had seen around only a few nights ago, with a black cape and torch. The Wide Awake said he was, and wanted to know what that had to do with his money. Oh, nothing, replied the broker, only you are getting your dividend on your investment in Lincoln. The man left the office swearing that he would go home and break his torch over the first Republican's head that ever asked him to turn out again. If this was the first fruits of a change, he would like to know what the end was going to be? He, like thousands of others, began to see his error.—*Buffalo Republic.*

☞There was an old farmer who had a hen that, not contented with her proper sphere of action, was continually endeavoring to crow. At last, after repeated attempts, she succeeded in making something like a crow. The farmer was taking his breakfast at the time, and hearing the noise went out, but soon returned, bearing in his hand the crowing hen, minus her head. "There," said he, "I'm willing hens should do most anything, but I ain't willing they should crow; it's setting a bad example."

Cholera Among Horses and Hogs.—A disease called the horse cholera is prevailing in Bradly county, Tenn., and the citizens have lost near a hundred head within the last three weeks by this fatal disease. Very few survive an attack of it. No remedy has been found for its cure yet. The hog cholera is also prevailing, and killing a large number of hogs. One man lost about $400 worth.

Colored Wide-Awakes Provided For.—Six negroes, who were in the Wide-Awake parade at Bristol, Pa., on the 2d of November last, were convicted of riot on that occasion, in the Bucks County Court, last week, and sent to the penitentiary for fifteen months.—Four of them were sentenced to one year additional for breaking into the house of Joseph Downing, on the same night.

A Ball Without Distinction of Color.—A grand "Wide Awake" Ball was given lately at the Wigwam, Independence, Iowa. "No distinction on account of color," was a leading feature in the programme. It was held under the auspices of leading Republicans, and among the managers were the names of sundry distinguished "persons of color."

☞The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a Black Republican journal, says that Senator Hale "has, by some unaccountable freak of the citizens of his State, got into, and kept in, a seat in the Senate of the United States, when his true position would be in the saw dust of a circus, crowned by the jester's cap and bells. He is the mountebank of the Senate, possessing neither dignity, prudence, nor proper appreciation of his high duties."

☞Already almost every disinterested freedom shrieker is devising ways and means by which he hopes to hoist himself into office of some kind, under "Old Abe." The opposition killed Harrison in a month, and Taylor in a year, with their importunate begging for places. If "Old Abe" escapes with his life, he must be as tough as one of his black walnut rails.

☞Old Bundy lived in Allegheny county, and being down in the city, some one said: "It is quite a mountainous country you live in, Mr. Bundy, is it not?"

"Why no," said the old man; "it ain't exactly mountainous, but it's raather a hillyanous country, that's a fact."

☞A Dutchman being called upon for a toast, said: "Here ish to de hernes who fit, pled and died at the battle of Punker Hill—of whom I am one."

Short Explanation.—Sam—"What ails your eye, Dick?"

Dick, (growlingly)—"I told a man he lied!"

☞Love and a good dinner are said to be the only two things that change a man's character.

☞The tree to be planted over a debtor's grave—the will-ow.

The Compiler.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1860.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.—President BUCHANAN, in answer to numerous appeals which have been made to him by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, and in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, has appointed Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and recommends all people, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast. In the message making this recommendation, the President draws a graphic picture of the alarming and imminent danger which threatens the Union.—Hope seems to have deserted the minds of men, and the only resource we have left is an humble appeal to the God of our Fathers. He invokes every individual to feel a personal responsibility to God for keeping the day holy, and doing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

☞Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of State, in place of Gen. CASS, resigned.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, of Washington, has been appointed Attorney General, in place of Judge BLACK.

☞Mr. Buchanan has announced that he will collect the revenues at all hazards if any Southern State attempts to assume the power of the Federal Government in this respect. When asked if he would use force he answered, "I will obey the laws. I am no warrior—I am a man of peace—but I will obey the laws!"

☞A telegraphic despatch from Washington says: So far from there being any division of opinion between the President and the Commander-in-chief of the Forces, Lieutenant General Scott, upon the propriety of the President's anti-coercive policy at the present stage of proceedings, precisely the reverse is the case. General Scott stands by the Executive, and there he will stand, as he always has stood in moments of peril, a pillar of strength to the government and a messenger of pacification to the people.

☞President Buchanan has been assured from an authentic source, that the authorities of South Carolina will make no resistance either to the collection of duties or to the Federal possession of the forts guarding the Charleston harbor, during the remainder of his administration.

☞Every succeeding day witnesses the closing of large manufacturing and mercantile establishments in our Northern cities, and the discharge of numerous employees, who have before them the dismal prospect of a hard winter, no work, and no money. What is to become of them and their families? It is melancholly to think. Among these are hundreds and thousands of industrious females, who in many instances support their families. They and their families will now be destitute.

☞The price of wool in Vermont has fallen from ten to fifteen cents per pound.—As this is her chief staple, the State will lose about fifty thousand dollars. She might better repeal her personal liberty bill.

☞The Committee of Thirty-three, on Tuesday, unanimously adopted a series of resolutions calling upon all the Northern States to repeal all obnoxious legislation, and to take such measures as should secure a thorough enforcement of a constitutional provision for the prompt rendition of fugitives from justice or labor.

☞Fifty-two members of the Georgia Legislature have issued an address to the people of South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, urging a convention of such of the Southern States as are desirous of co-operation.

☞Wendell Phillips (Black Republican) says the "spectre hand of John Brown lifted Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency."—And that "John Brown was behind the curtain at Chicago when Lincoln stepped out in front."

☞"Has the Republican party fulfilled its mission?" asks a Republican paper.—Pretty nearly; according to present signs the Union will be dissolved within a few days.—*Erie Observer.*

☞The *Patriot & Union* is published daily by O. BARRETT & Co., in the city of Harrisburg, at $4 00 per annum; and the *Weekly Patriot* at $2 00 per annum. Now is the time to subscribe for a daily paper from the seat of State Government, containing the entire proceedings of the Legislature. The *Patriot and Union* is a sound Democratic paper, and it is not saying more than will be found upon the record, when we add, that there is not a better or more ably conducted journal in Pennsylvania.

The Reaction Begun.—Boston has just elected a Union Democrat for Mayor. The "Old Cradle of Liberty" has rocked the Black Republican baby out upon the floor, where the brat lies sprawling and howling. What will Mrs. Partington say to this? It is but the beginning of the end. All the cities in the Free States will go Conservative next Spring. Mark the prediction. Were the Presidential election to be tried over again next week, Lincoln could scarcely carry a single State save Vermont.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, elected a Democratic Mayor. Huzza! Huzza!! The "sober second thought" will soon sweep Republicanism out of existence.

☞The South Carolina Convention has adjourned from Columbia to Charleston.—The small pox is raging fearfully at Columbia.

☞A monster Union meeting was held at Williamsport, Pa., on Tuesday last.

☞Mr. Bates, of Mo., is to have a seat in Lincoln's Cabinet.

Suppose War! What Then?

The Black Republicans are very *savage* upon Mr. BUCHANAN because he refuses to use *coercive* measures towards the people of the South. They fear that Lincoln cannot manage the question, and hence their desire that Mr. Buchanan start a war of blood and extermination, so that all responsibility shall rest upon the present, and not upon the next, Administration!

The Albany *Argus* deals some heavy blows to those Black Republican sons of thunder who raise their voices for war in the event of Southern secession. Says the *Argus:*

"Do these rash counsellors forget that the threat of Sectional Civil War would compact the South, border States and all, in one mass? How would it leave the North? A change of five per cent. in the vote of this State would give it against Lincoln, and that change, and more, has been accomplished already, since election!

"Let us imagine the minority Governors of Northern States attempting to aid a minority President, (the rejected of nearly two-thirds of the people,) not merely in a civil war, but in a servile war, against the men and women and children of the South, (for that is the shape the invasion would soon assume,) and where would be the sympathies, where the arms of the Northern masses? Not with the black swarm of insurgents or their Northern allies, but with our brethren of the South.

"Dissipate then, this foolish and fatal delusion of resolving difficulties like those presented in the present crisis, by civil war. It is wild and it is as wicked as absurd."

The Popular Vote.

The popular vote at the late Presidential election is summed up as follows:

Lincoln,	1,865,176
Breckinridge and Douglas,	2,273,000
Bell,	571,151
Total vote,	4,709,327
Total vote in 1856,	4,049,404
Increase,	650,123

It is impossible to get at the separate votes for Douglas and Breckinridge, as union tickets were run in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States.

The subjoined article, from the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union,* is appropriate in this connection:

There is nothing that the Republicans harp more upon at this time than the will of the majority. They assume that Lincoln was elected President of the United States by the majority of the people, and that therefore they owe no concessions to a factious and turbulent minority, as they delight to call the Southern people. Now, the fact is that the people of the United States pronounced against Lincoln and the doctrines of the Republican party, by an overwhelming majority, at the late election. Instead of being the choice of a majority of the American people, the popular vote shows a majority against Lincoln of nearly *one million.* In other words, a majority of nearly one million of the citizens of these United States testified their abhorrence of the aggressive principles of the Republicans, and their apprehension that the success of those principles would endanger this Union, by casting their votes against Lincoln. And this triumph of a minority could not have been secured except by a resort to sectionalism, by which means a popular majority was obtained in the Northern States exclusively. This vicious sectionalism, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, was the life and strength of the Republican party. Any principle which would have nationalized it would have proved its immediate destruction. Its existence depended upon the advocacy of opinions which could by no possibility obtain favor in the fifteen Southern States of the Union; and hence it was necessarily both sectional and aggressive.—Had it not been for the peculiar method of electing a President prescribed by the Constitution, and which was adopted at a time when it was not anticipated that the Northern mind could ever be so debauched by abolitionism as practically to exclude the Southern States from participation in the government, the success of Lincoln would have been impossible. Had the electors been chosen by districts, as members of Congress are, the country would not now be suffering the fearful consequences of sectional animosity and arrogance. The majority of the people were loyally willing and anxious to thwart the designs of the Republican party, but they could not.—Their hands were tied.

With these facts in view, and when the *majority* of the people demand that proper concessions be made to quiet the apprehensions of the South, it is the extreme of insolence for the Republican *minority* to say that such assurances shall not be given. If the popular voice is heard and heeded the Southern States will not be permitted to seek redress out of the Union, but will obtain what they require in the Union. The only men who stand in the way of a permanent pacification at this momentous crisis in our national history are the Republican leaders, who are more intent upon saving their miserable sectional organization than upon preserving the Union. They are the true secessionists and disunionists. Their stubborn arrogance must be lashed out of them by public opinion. Then the *majority* will govern, and the Union be preserved.

☞It is astonishing with what complacency some of the Republicans contemplate a dissolution of the Union. They say it may as well come now as at any time; that the North can get along quite as well without the South as with it, and that a few years will find the "United States" (?) quite as strong without the Cotton States as it is now with them. These political philosophers seem to imagine that if the Southern States withdraw, peace is going to reign at the North, and trade, commerce, and the arts go on as usual. Never were men more mistaken. This point is well illustrated by the Albany *Argus* in the following paragraphs:

"Separation is dissolution. There can be no such thing as a Northern and Southern Confederacy. The Southern States could not hold together, the Northern States would not. Once establish a separation, and New York would look out for itself. It would no longer consent to a system of political inequality which reduces it to the level of the smallest New England States. It would throw off the commercial restrictions which now hamper its commerce, and terminate, not only for itself, but for all the producing States of the west, the present protective system, which was devised for the benefit of New England and Pennsylvania.

"New York would at once be the head of a confederation reaching from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, embracing, besides its own State, Michican, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, besides other States to be formed out of the Western territory, with half of the population of the present Union. These producing States would need a free port of entry for their imports and exports, and New York alone could furnish it. In the crash of interests, caused by the dissolution of the Confederacy, she would be the first to regain her ascendency.

"Pennsylvania would lose much, New England all, by such a breaking up. Their protective system would be worthless to them, unless they linked in with them a body of consumers in other States, and realizing this, they would ultimately reach free trade, through the dreadful ordeal of public and private bankruptcy."

☞The secession feeling is said to be running very high in Texas.

Mr. Crittenden's Resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate on Tuesday last, and offered the following resolutions as a settlement of the controversy between the Northern and Southern States. In the course of his speech he expressed the settled conviction that unless something was done the Republic would be separated and divided by the people in less than six months:

WHEREAS, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the northern and southern States as to their rights to the common territory of the United States, it is eminently desirous and proper that such dissensions should be settled by the constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, whereby to restore peace. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following articles be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States.

1. In all the territory now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for punishment for crime, shall be prohibited; while south of that latitude, it shall remain; and in all territory south of that latitude, slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and not to be interferred with by Congress, but be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government, during its continuance as a territory. When territory north or south of such line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population necessary for a member of Congress, and shall apply, with a Republican form of government, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State may prescribe.

2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction, or in States permitting slavery.

3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia or Maryland, or either.—Nor Congress shall never, at any time, prohibit the officers of the government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, and bringing slaves, from holding them as such.

4. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

5. Congress shall have power by law to pay the owner who shall apply the full value of the fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal is prevented from discharging his duty, by force or rescue made after the arrest. In all such cases the United States shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue is made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

6. No future amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

Senator Wade's Speech.

Mr. WADE, Republican Senator from Ohio, made a speech, in the Senate, on Tuesday last, which evinces the bad temper of the ultra Republicans. He declared his unalterable determination not to compromise or concede anything for the sake of the Union. The *Tribune* calls it a "calm, luminous and *authoritative* statement of the principles and purposes of the Republican party." What that authoritative statement was, may be gathered from such expressions as these—"I would suffer anything before I would compromise in any way. I deem it no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity—I will yield to no compromise."

The effect of WADE's speech is to dampen the hopes of a peaceful settlement of our differences, and to encourage the Republican party in maintaining a position of hostility to the South. It is not the speech of a statesman, whose mind grasps, and whose affections embrace the whole country, but that of a party leader, who would maintain a destructive party organization at every cost and at all hazards. It does not evince any broad comprehension of the cause and character of the Nation's peril, but a narrow, sectional spirit, incapable of rising above the atmosphere of the stump.

☞On Thursday, Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, addressed the Senate. He alluded to the declaration of his colleague (Mr. Wade) that the day of compromise was past. He advocated the compromise of Mr. Crittenden and asked the Republicans to give the South assurance of safety. He opposed coercion with much eloquence and power. He would advocate compromise and keep the door towards the Union always open. He was opposed to the attempts now making to inaugurate civil war.

☞Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, on Tuesday last, delivered a Union speech.—He was for fighting for the South in the present Union. Whilst he denounced secession, he declared against coercion.

Propositions Before the Committee of Thirty-three.

The following propositions are, among others, before the House Committee of 33:

One proposes a division of the territories between the North and South, providing that any State preventing the return of fugitive slaves shall pay double the value of the fugitive.

Another proposes that the Constitution shall provide that the President and Vice President be elected by districts—one of them shall be chosen from the North and the other from the South, and they shall alternate.

Another proposes to elect the President and Vice President for eight years.

Another proposes to limit the term of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to twelve years, and provides that one-half shall be selected from the North and the other half from the South.

☞In the House, at Washington, on Monday, Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, offered the following:

Whereas the Constitution of the Union is the supreme law of the land; and its ready and faithful observance is the duty of all law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to that constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all such statutes by State Legislatures conflicting with, and in violation of, that sacred instrument.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, wished to insert, as an amendment, after the word statutes, the words *"and personal liberty bills."*

The amendment was accepted, and the yeas and nays demanded.

The vote was first taken upon the resolution and afterward on the preamble.

The former was passed, yeas 151; nays 14. The vote upon the preamble was yeas 162; nays none.

Mr. MCPHERSON voted yea on the resolution.

☞Specie is pouring into this country from Europe by the million.

The President and His Assailants.

Having failed in their attempt to force the President into the adoption of the coercion policy, the leading Lincoln journals of the North assail the Executive with a malignity never exceeded in partisan controversy.

The cause of this disgraceful bitterness of spirit lies upon the surface. They would like to have Mr. Lincoln's battle fought by Mr. Buchanan. They would infinitely prefer that Mr. Buchanan should employ the resources of the Federal Government in subduing independent States, than that Mr. Lincoln should have the mortification of finding himself the chief officer of a section, as distinguished from the President of the United States. Mr. Buchanan wisely declines to be the Black Republican cat's-paw. He refuses to precipitate the country into civil war merely to serve the purposes of the opponents of slavery. He will have nothing to do with the tactics of those who, under the plea of preserving the Union, would convert the federal authority into an odious despotism, and wealthy, high-spirited communities into theatres of bloodshed and desolation.

☞An "irrepressible conflict" has sprung up in the Republican party. Mr. DIXON, Republican Senator from Connecticut, and Mr. WADE, Republican Senator from Ohio, are as wide asunder as the polls. DIXON is willing to make concessions—WADE has no concessions to make. DIXON denominates the disciples of SEWARD's irrepressible conflict a small and insignificant faction. WADE evidently regards this principle as the vital power of Republicanism, to be maintained at every hazard. The issue is already made up between the factions of the Republican party. Their leading men must show on which side of the widening chasm they stand; and then out of the conflict may come the compromises and concessions necessary to preserve the Union.

Cause and Effect.

It is estimated that since the election of LINCOLN there have been, in the City of New York alone, at least 20,000 persons, male and female, thrown out of employment, and that before the winter is over 30,000 or 40,000 more will be left without means to procure the necessaries of life! What a fearful responsibility rests upon the Republican party which has caused all the suffering and want which are to ensue. Every man who cast a Republican vote plucked bread from the mouths of the poor, especially in the larger cities. They have sowed the whirlwind and are now reaping the curses of the suffering and the needy—the merchant, mechanic and the farmer, as well as the laboring man.

Trade is suspended—manufacturing has almost ceased—property is rapidly depreciating—the farmers' products are nearly one third less in value, and little in demand even at the reduced prices. Is not this paying too dearly for a Republican victory? To all of which may be added, we very much fear a dissolution of the Union! Now all this was predicted. The consequences of the election of LINCOLN were as clearly pointed out before the election, as they are manifest now; but the people heeded not the warning, and here we are. God save the Republic.—*Lanc. Intel.*

South Carolina Secession---The Act Passed.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20th.—In the Sovereign Convention this morning.

Mr. Inglas made a report from the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

"An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained that the ordinance adopted by us in convention, on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed. And, that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance having been read, was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169 members.

The vote was taken at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock. As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread in the streets, and the large crowd there evidenced their approval with immense cheering.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—A report that South Carolina had passed the ordinance of secesson was brought to the House about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and produced an intense excitement among the members, and for a long time confused the proceedings.

☞The news of the secession of South Carolina was received with firing of cannon at many points in Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida.

☞A telegraphic despatch from Washington, on Tuesday, says:

It is said in unusually reliable circles, that a strong movement is going on in the border States, upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, for a great middle confederacy to be called the "*Central United States, or the Federal Republic of Washington;*" and to include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Northwest, upon one side, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri upon the other. Men high in position and influence favor it, and it is also said that it will soon be suggested officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

Great Anti-Abolition Excitement at Boston.—BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A great crowd attended Wendell Phillips' lecture to-day, on the subject of "Mobs and Education." The excitement against him being very great, a large force of police were in attendance, and the military were ordered under arms for fear of a riot. Phillips was frequently interrupted by hisses, and on the conclusion of his lecture the crowd made a rush on Phillips as he made his appearance on the outside of the building. He was, however, protected from violence and escorted home. The services of the military were not needed. It is believed that an organization exists to prevent Phillips from speaking, and it would have been successful on any other day but the Sabbath.

Meeting in Reference to the Preservation of the Union at New York.—New York, Dec. 15.—A meeting of prominent merchants and politicians of the city and State of New York, was held here to-day. Charles O'Connor, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by John A. Dix and John McRea. The latter expressed the opinion that the Union was already dissolved, and that there would be civil war after the 4th of March. Speeches followed, on a motion to send Commissioners to South Carolina to exhort temperate action and delay.

☞The *ingenuous* "Jury" writer for the *Star* has got himself into a "bad fix."—Starting out boldly as he did, several weeks back, in a nearly column article, charging the Commissioners and Jurors (upright gentlemen acting under their solemn oaths) with unfairness and violation of duty,—the bad blood rankling in his heart even prompting him to declare that in "one case" "political influences controlled the verdict,"—it was but fair to presume his readiness to make his grave accusations good whenever called on. But is such *now* the case? Does he *attempt* to do so, even after being twice defied to the task? Not a bit of it. Like a skulking coward, he retreats from the field chosen by himself, and seeks to keep up appearances by "making mouths" at *us* from a distance—trying, at the same time, to tempt us to leave the *main* issue and follow him into the mire of personal abuse. We can't do that just yet. There is another matter to be settled first.

The chief idea in—the point which gives the cue to the *motive* which prompted—his first article, sticks prominently out in the charge that in "one case" "the operation of political influences upon the verdict was too manifest to escape the attention of even the most obtuse." This was the gist of his tirade—*the* issue, as made by himself. It was a serious one, reflecting upon the honor and honesty of *all* the Jurors at the November Court. In order to afford him an opportunity to substantiate his charge, we have called upon him, again and again—not for the proof, *as yet*—but only, *to name the case.* Instead of meeting the point, however, in a fair and manly way, he wriggles and squirms—balks in this direction and then in that—and, at last, summoning all the brass in his composition for a bold manœuvre, proclaims it a mere "*side* issue!" Granting, for the sake of the argument, that it is such, the charge is none the less heinous, nor is the propriety of the call for its proof lessened. But *he* made it the *leading* issue, and cannot now alter it. We defy him, therefore, for the third time, to meet it—at least to *mention the case* in which the "verdict was controlled by political influences." If he does not do both, he stands before the world a self-convicted libeller.

His denial of our statements in other regards amount to nothing. Let him look to the record, as we have, and prove them untrue if he can. Like a lawyer in a desperate cause, he hopes to carry his point only by denying well and bullying the witnesses.—Humbuggery of that character will not answer now. *Facts* are demanded, and no backing away from "the music" is allowable.

We have no fondness for personalities, and shall be slow to take a hand in them. But *if* the *Star* writer will first mention *that* "case," and then place himself *before* the curtain by signing his proper name to his articles, if we don't show him to be some cold-blooded hypocrite, controlled entirely by *selfish* motives in this matter, we shall be greatly mistaken.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union,* in his letter of Monday, says:

The resignation of General Cass, as Secretary of State, at a time like the present, was not in keeping with the old veteran's character, and has damaged him in the estimation of many of his old friends here, as it will elsewhere. He differed with the President as to the policy of refusing to send more troops to Fort Moultrie. The President would not yield, and the General in a moment of pique quitted his post, at which it would have been better for his fame had he remained till the 4th of March next.—The policy of the Chief Magistrate is unquestionably right. His object is to prevent, as long as it is possible, the shedding of human blood; a policy that commends itself to every good citizen in this country. The determination of the Administration is to abstain from any act that would be calculated to irritate or aggravate the present unhappy state of things at Charleston, or elsewhere; and if an overt act is committed, it must be committed by the South, and then the South will be in the wrong, and if blood must be spilt, that blood will be upon the skirts of the people of the South, who will be held accountable for it, not only by our own people, but by the civilized world.—There is a sublime significance in the position of Mr. Buchanan at this moment, and his firm purpose to exhaust every persuasive measure to bring the people to reflect upon the ruin that must follow dissolution, is only another proof that he looks upon the questions involved in the present controversy between the people of the North and those of the South with the eye of a consummate statesman and patriot, who deprecates domestic strife as the worst of evils that can befall a Nation.

The "Transcript" on the Message.

We do not envy the temper which suggested the criticism on the President's message contained in the Transcript of this week.—Such language at such a time, can do but little, very little good. The editor calls Mr. Buchanan "the old man feeble," says he is an "old Reprobate," that his heart is "cold, callous and icy," that he is "wedded to the black 'goddes' (little g, one s,) slavery," "that he is the arch enemy to humanity." The editor thinks "the holders of slavery are the meanest tyrants on earth." "Not only do the laws of slave States allow a fiend in human form, to strip naked, a tender, inoffensive female, tie her to the whipping post and inflict upon her body a number of lashes, &c." From the bottom of our heart we despise such sentiments. We advise our friend of the Transcript to read the able sermon of Dr. Boardman, delivered on Thanksgiving, and learn his duty as a member of a christian community, and a citizen. He seems to have a very inadequate idea of it now. The editor thinks it outrageous that "the decisions of a pro-slavery court must be regraded as supreme authority."—Does he refuse to abide by those decisions? Does he decline yielding obedience to the laws? If so, South Carolina is not the only place we can find traitors. To tell the plain truth this talk must be stopped. The people will stop it if editors don't. Such men have done too much already to injure us.—The editor need not trouble himself to shoulder the responsibility of negro slavery at the South—he has sins enough of his own to bear, and even if slavery be a sin, he has nothing to do with it. We repeat it, this kind of talk must be stopped. It affects our interest too deeply. Look at the discharge of Northern workmen; look at the fall in the price of wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, flour, &c.; look at the suspension of your Banks, and the failures of your business men; look at the anarchy which stares us in the face, gentlemen of the Republican Party, and either compel your journals to prove loyal at least to our own section, by becoming more conservative, and saving us from financial, moral and political ruin, or repudiate them at once.—*Chambersburg Times.*

Public Sentiment at Richmond.—Richmond, Dec. 15.—Many of our prominent citizens coincide with Mr. Rives, in his letter to Mr. Boteler, that a firm and dignified demand by the South for her constitutional rights would be considered by the North. The more general sentiment, however, is that dissolution can't be avoided, and that Virginia must go with the South.

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet on New Year's day.

Local Items.

☞Services in the German Reformed Church to-morrow morning.

CHRISTMAS—to-morrow. The juveniles must not forget, before they retire to-night, to hang their stockings around the fire-place—in such positions, too, as that the kind-hearted old grey-beard, Santa Claus, can't miss them.

— The compliments of the season—"a merry Christmas and a happy New Year"—to all our patrons, and "the rest of mankind."

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The Philadelphia *Argus* of Thursday afternoon says: This morning a man named Stephen Payne was before Alderman Beitler, having been arrested with a lot of counterfeit money in his possession. He had several 5s on the Western and Gettysburg banks, and a number of one dollar notes on different banks in Delaware. He also had several counterfeit half dollars in his possession. He was committed to answer.

"MORE GRAPE."—Mr. GEORGE GEYER, our accommodating Postmaster, has placed upon our table a bottle of most excellent Wine, of his own manufacture. It is the pure grape, and although new, surpasses many of the "choice wines" imported from Europe. We are led to believe by this specimen that the soil and climate of this vicinity are well adapted to the production of wine, and that it may lead to a more extensive cultivation of the grape for that purpose. Mr. Geyer manufactured twenty-four gallons from the yield of his arbor, and with proper apparatus for pressing the grapes would have realized considerably more.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that JOHN RIENDOLLAR, of John, a citizen of Taneytown district, was thrown from his horse on Saturday week, and so severely injured that he died from the effects a few days afterwards.

LARGE DEER.—A deer weighing four hundred and two pounds, was recently shot near Big Pond Furnace, on the South Mountain, in this county. The animal was supposed to be about seventeen years old.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State.

☞MRS. NORBECK, a few doors below the *Compiler* office, has received from the city any quantity of Christmas articles, embracing the "useful and ornamental." Drop in and take a look at the variety of nice things.

☞We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. E. H. MINNICH, which appears in another column of our paper. Ladies and gentlemen shopping for Christmas presents will find in this establishment the choicest and most suitable articles.

☞JEREMIAH DIEHL, Esq., has sold his farm, near Middletown, to HENRY G. KOSER—66 acres, at $71 per acre, cash. And 16 acres to WM. CRUM, at $58 per acre, cash.

☞Two horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. MICHAEL HARNISH, residing on the road leading from Littlestown to Hanover, on Monday evening. The one was worth $150.

☞A number of young men of Hanover have organized themselves into a Dramatic Club, numbering about eighteen members. They expect to give entertainments shortly after New Year.

☞That enemy of mankind, Consumption, *can* be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

A General Smash-up.—Our exchanges from all sections of the Union, come to us filled with failures, suspensions and a general break-up in the financial, commercial and industrial affairs of the nation. This is truly a deplorable state of affairs; but we do not deem it the part of wisdom longer to withhold the true state of the case from the people. And all this is the work of reckless political demagogues and the election of a Sectional President. God help the country.—*York Press.*

Conservative Movement in Massachusetts.—A strong Address to the people of Massachusetts has been published, denouncing the unconstitutional Personal Liberty bill of that State, and recommending its repeal.—The address is signed by thirty-five gentlemen, including ex-Chief Justice Shaw, B. R. Curtis, late Judge of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Governor Lincoln, Clifford, Washburne, Gardner and other prominent citizens, representing nearly every county in the State.

Don't take them.—The notes of the following Pennsylvania Banks are quoted no sale in Philadelphia. They have gone under in the financial crisis which is now sweeping the country:

Bank of Commerce, Erie.
Bank of Crawford, Meadville.
Band of Lawrence Co., New Castle.
Bank of New Castle.
Erie City Bank, Erie.
McKean Co. Bank, Smethport.
Monongahela Valley Bank, McKeesport.
North Western Bank, Warren.
Tioga County Bank, Tioga.

The Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, gives notice that the notes of the Shamokin Bank will be no longer redeemed at that Bank.

Sentiment in North Carolina.—RALEIGH, Dec. 20.—The bill to arm the State passed a second reading in the House yesterday. An effort to take it up to-day failed.

The sentiment here is for the Union.

The North must concede or the South goes out.

☞The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) says:

What do the Republicans mean? Are they resolved on shivering the Union to fragments? Certain it is that in the South there are only two parties—the extremists, who desire to break up the Union at all hazards, and the conservatives, who only say, wait till we once more call on the Northern States to revoke their aggressive action.—Are the Republicans, or a sufficient number of them, ready to cancel the offensive legislation of the States ruled by the Republican party, and to give guarantees for their constitutional action in the future? If not, then so sure as water runs and fire burns, this Union will be dissolved.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. T. P. Bucher, at the residence of the bride's father, Peter Cownover, Esq., Mr. PETER D. SWISHER to Miss SARAH ANN COWNOVER.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. AUGUSTUS P. CRAMER to Miss SARAH J. HARPER, both of Cumberland township.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Father Manns, at Conowago Chapel, Mr. JOSEPH STORNBAUGH to Miss SARAH HILDEBRAND, both of East Berlin.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. HENRY FRAVIR, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss ELIZABETH GERIG, of this county.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., in Menallen township, LYDIA HOOPES, formerly of Lewisbury, York county, in the 87th year of her age.

Communicated.

On the 10th inst., in Mountjoy tp., FABIAN F., son of Mr. Peter Orendorff, aged 17 years months and 27 days.

His eyes are closed forever,
Their sparkling light has fled,
Their sightless orbs are sleeping
In the mansions of the dead;
But angel hands have borne him,
On the wings of light and love,
To dwell with Christ in heaven,
In that blest home above.

☞Sentinel and Star please copy.

Communicated.

On the 28th of Nov., in Mountpleasant township, ALICE CATHARINE, daughter of John and Mary Ann McCreary, aged 17 years and 25 days.

Her toils are past, her work is done,
And they are fully blest;
She fought the fight, and victory won,
And enter'd into rest.
Then let our sorrows cease to flow;
God has recall'd his own;
But let our hearts, in every woe,
Still say—Thy will be done.

Communicated.

On the 10th inst., near Cashtown, Franklin township, of diptheria, ELI SHEELY, youngest son of the late Jacob Sheely, aged 12 years 5 months and 2 days.

"Early, bright, transient,
Chaste as morning dew,
He sparkled, was exhaled,
And went to heaven."

Communicated.

On the 11th inst., in Mountjoy township, JOHN EDWARD, son of John and Catharine Kelly, aged 1 year and 20 days.

The lids he so seldom could close,
By sorrow forbidden to sleep,
Sealed up in eternal repose,
Have strangely forgotten to weep;
These fountains can yield no supplies—
These hollows from water are free;
The tears are all wip'd from the eyes,
And evil they never shall see.

Ho! for the Holidays!

LET ALL BE JOYOUS AND GAY—AND EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY!

Since election's storm has come and passed,
Its angry spirit's calmed at last,
And all again is still:
Do you wish to take a treat?
Then go to Minnigh's on Baltimore street,
Where you'll enjoy your fill.

For he keeps Cigars for the "BO-HOYS,"
With raisins, prunes, and candy toys,
And such a store of Notions,
'Tis better far than "DIXEY'S LAND,"
In his unrivalled store to stand
And see the wild commotion.

And as you still keep looking 'round
On beauties which in his store abound,
You astonished well may be,
For such an assortment ne'er before
Was ever kept in any store,
In this, or lands beyond the sea.

Tops, wagons, whistles, fiddles, guns,
Dolls and bugles, gobbs and buns,
Wooden men and saws,
You behold—and see a variety by far
Out-rivalling that in the "Christmas Car
Of dear Old Santa Claus.

His candies and his varied toys
Were made among the girls and boys
In our progressive town;
And should you wish to treat a friend
Or to your DEAR a present send,
Just put the READY down.

He'll serve you up the rarest treat
Of cakes, and fruits, and candies sweet,
Cigars and fairy toys.
Then go to EPH'S without delay—
The more you buy, the more you'll pay,
And greater will be your joys. [Dec. 24.

Removal---New Goods!

H. G. CARR has removed his Grocery, Queensware and Notion Store, into D. Wolf's new building, directly opposite the Bank, in York street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and any number of new ones. He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheaper than ever. His assortment of Christmas articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits, &c. His Groceries, Queens-ware, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are ditto—and all selling, at the lowest living profits. CALL IN! CALL IN! No trouble to show goods. [Dec. 24, 1860.

Jury List---January Term.

GRAND JURY.

Mountpleasant—Nicholas Heltzel, George Ingarman, Sr.
Franklin—David Mickley.
Tyrone—Conrad Bream, Samuel Gilliland.
Straban—Frederick Holtz.
Berwick tp.—Jesse Kelbaugh.
Mountjoy—Moses Hartman, Edward Spangler.
Gettysburg—Peters Myers, Daniel F. Pittenturf.
Germany—George Hesson.
Latimore—Peter Clapper, Charles Griest.
Cumberland—John Maring.
Oxford—Henry L. Gitt.
Conowago—Anthony Strasbaugh, Jacob Little.
Hamiltonban—Augustus Hartzel.
Hamilton—A. K. Stoner.
Liberty—James Bowey.
Menallen—John Wahley.
Huntington—Philip Myers.
Union—Wm. Slifer.

GENERAL JURY.

Liberty—Washington Shover, John Musselman.
Mountjoy—Barnhart Sheely.
Germany—Henry Bittle.
Cumberland—Henry Myers.
Straban—Daniel Cashman.
Franklin—Frederick Diehl, Andrew Heintzelman, John Throne.
Gettysburg—Henry Thomas, Joel B. Danner, Chas. Ziegler.
Butler—David Weaver, John Haines, Jacob Gardner.
Hamiltonban—John Mickley, John Gelbaugh, Sanford Shroeder.
Hamilton—Reuben Wolf.
Oxford—Anthony Felix, Samuel McTaggart.
Reading—Benjamin Chronister, Benj. Myers.
Huntington—Jonathan Miller, Sebastian Stitzel, Abraham Fickes.
Menallen—Joseph Wolf, Henry Bender.
Mountpleasant—John Fleshman, Levi Lawrence.
Berwick tp.—Joseph Grim, Sr.
Freedom—Phineas Rodgers.
Union—John Kindig, William Unger.
Conowago—John Krug.
Berwick bor.—Michael Strubinger.

Dec. 24, 1860.

Notice—Gas Stock.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Payment of the Fifth Installment upon subscriptions to the Capital stock of the Gettysburg Gas Company, due *on the 1st of January,* 1861, is required to be made without delay to JOEL B. DANNER, the Treasurer.

☞By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of Stock be not complied with, the Company can require one per centum per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, Pres't.

D. MCCONAUGHY, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1860.

Account.

THE account of ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, Committee of the person and estate of JOHN TATE, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 25th day of January next,* unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. F. BAILEY, *Proth'y.*

Dec. 24, 1860. 4t*

Houses for Rent.

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on Chambersburg street, for rent. Enquire of M. EICHELBERGER.

Dec. 17, 1860. tf

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday Last.

Superfine Flour	4 00 to 4 25
Rye Flour	3 25
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 10
Red Wheat	90 to 95
Corn	50
Rye	62
Oats	25
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 50
Flax Seed	1 20
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	6 00

BALTIMORE—Friday Last.

Flour	4 87 to 5 00
Wheat	1 10 to 1 47
Rye	68 to 80
Corn	50 to 65
Oats	28 to 35
Clover Seed	4 75 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	7 00 to 9 50
Hogs, per hund	7 00 to 7 50
Hay	13 00 to 17 00
Whiskey	17 to 18
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—Thursday Last.

Flour, from wagons	4 50
Do. from stores	5 25
Wheat	95 to 1 05
Rye	65
Corn	50
Oats	25
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster	6 25

Special Notices.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!—The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
June 18, 1860. 1yeow

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—The qualities of this medicine have placed it upon an imperishable foundation. In destroying disease, and inducing health, it has no parallel.

For the following Complaints these Bitters are a Specific, viz.:—Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Heart Burn, Acidity, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and General Debility.

In many sections of our country this preparation is extensively used by physicians in their practice, and it seems to have restored many to health who were apparently beyond the reach of the healing art.

REMARKABLE CASE OF AN AGED PERSON.
Richmond, Tioga co., Pa., Aug. 25, 1858.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co: Gentlemen:—After suffering for thirty years with Dyspepsia, and trying many remedies recommended for that disease without any good result, I was induced by Dr. F. H. White to give the Oxygenated Bitters a trial. I took two bottles, which gave me much relief; I concluded to try two more, which have nearly or quite effected a cure. I am now nearly seventy-five years of age, and for three months past have eaten my food without experiencing the slightest inconvenience or suffering; and it is with pleasure that I recommend your remedy to dyspeptics.
A. Hebard.

FROM DR. WHITE.
Mansfield, Tioga co., Pa., Aug. 26, '58.

I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice with decided success in debility and general prostration, &c., and confidently recommend it in general debility and diseases of the digestive organs. F. H. White, M. D.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Stauter, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.
Dec. 10, 1860. 4w

☞Sheads & Buehler's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

☞THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county,
Oct. 22, 1860. 1y New York.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND TOILET RECEIPT BOOK.—This book contains Recipes and Directions for making all the most valuable Medical preparations in use; also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making the most popular and useful Cosmetics fumes, Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and all Toilet Articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disease—if you wish a beautiful complexion, a fine head of hair, a smooth face, a clear skin, a luxuriant beard or moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in the Medical and Toilet line, you should, by all means, peruse a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for perusal, (free,) address the publisher.
T. F. CHAPMAN,
No. 831 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 5. 3m

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday, the 15th day of January next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on the west side of Washington street, and extending back 142 feet to an alley, bounded on the north by lot of Dietrick Sanders and on the south by lot of Ann Chiler. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel McNay.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff*.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 24, '60.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered at Public Sale, *on Saturday, the 5th day of January next*, at the late residence of John Tate, Sr., deceased, in Straban township, Adams county, the valuable Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of A TRACT OF LAND, being the mansion and late residence of said deceased, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, heirs of Peter Monfort, deceased, Philip Hann and Isaac Miller, containing 32 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large and convenient Two-story DWELLING HOUSE, (part brick and part log and weatherboarded,) a Double Log Barn, with Sheds all around, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Wood House, Hog Pen, Wash House, Spring House, Smith Shop, two excellent wells of water, one at the back door and one in front, both with pumps, with a never-failing spring of water in the meadow. There are a variety of choice Fruit Trees on the lot—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, &c.—There is a sufficiency of good Meadow, and also of Timber. The York and Gettysburg Turnpike runs through the tract, the buildings fronting on the same, and the Gettysburg Railroad within a short distance of the tract. The property is within three miles of Gettysburg, and one mile of Granite Station, on the Railroad.

The place offered is a good situation for a mechanic or business of any kind.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF,
Attorney in Fact for the Widow and all the Heirs of John Tate, Sr., deceased.

☞If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for RENT, for one year from the first of April next.
Dec. 24, 1860. ts*

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, and Hamiltonban, *on Tuesday, the 22d of January next*.

For Franklin, Straban, Menallen, Butler, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, and Conowago, *on Wednesday, the 23d of January next*.

For Reading, Hamilton, Liberty, Tyrone, Union, Freedom, and Berwick borough and township, *on Thursday, the 24th of January next*.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk*.
Dec. 24, 1860. td

Dry Goods, &c.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!—Goods for Presents to Suit the Times!—Plain and figured Dress Goods, Calicoes, Furs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Gloves and Hose, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Port Monnaies, Wallets, Perfumery in great variety, Fancy Soaps, Note and Letter Paper, Writing Desks, and many other goods at
Dec. 24, 1860. J. L. SCHICK'S.

Notice.

THE undersigned, his term as Register & Recorder having expired, hereby requests all persons indebted to him for Fees to make immediate payment. He can be found at the Register's Office for a few days.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Dec. 24, 1860. 3t

Notice.

JACOB TRIMMER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Trimmer, Sr., late of Hamilton twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB TRIMMER, JR., *Adm'r*.
Dec. 24, 1860. 6t

An Election

FOR one President and twelve Directors, to manage the affairs of the Littlestown Railroad Company for the ensuing year, will be held in compliance with Law, on the 14th day, being the *second Monday in January next*, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., in the room of the Company, attached to the Freight house. All persons interested are invited to attend.
By order of the Board,
E. F. SHORB, *Sec'y*.
Dec. 24, 1860. td

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Agricultural Society

ELECTION.—The public are hereby notified that the Adams County Agricultural Society will hold its first Annual Election (under its new Charter,) in the Public School House, in Bendersville, *on the first Monday in January*, 1861, between the hours of 1 and 4, P. M., for the purpose of electing Officers and Managers to serve one year. G. WILSON, *Sec'y*.
Dec. 17, 1860. td

IF you want to buy the finest and best fitting Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies Mor. Boots, Gents' fine calf Boots, Infants' and Youths' Shoes, call at McIlheny's.

Notice.

PHILIP J. GRAFT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Philip J. Graft, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN N. GRAFT, *Adm'r*.
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t*

Notice.

JOHN TATE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Tate, Sr., late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, *Adm'r*.
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of CONRAD MYERS and ELIZABETH, his Wife, of Latimore township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HENRY MYERS,
Dec. 17, 1860. 6t *Assignee*.

Notice.

JOHN HART'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hart, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ABRAHAM HART, *Adm'r*.
Dec. 6, 1860. 6t

Notice.

THERE will be an adjourned meeting of the Board of Officers of the 2d Brig., 4th Div., Uniformed Militia, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, Dec. 28th, 1860, at the house of Col. John L. Tate.

The Collectors of the County are expected to settle their Military accounts on or before that day; otherwise, by not complying with this request, they may subject themselves to trouble.
Signed by order of the Board of Officers,
C. H. BUEHLER, *Pres't*.
W. A. Duncan, *Sec'y*. Dec. 17.

1860. 1860.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Plush trimmed Caps, for men and boys. Fancy Hats and Caps for Children, together with a good assortment of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.
Oct. 22, 1860. R. F. McILHENY.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY for Purifying the Blood, will be found a certain cure for SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISORDERS. As an Alterative and Renovating Agent it is Unequalled! A plentiful supply of pure blood is essential to animal life. When the proper circulation of the vital fluid is impeded, sickness is the inevitable consequence, the secretions become unhealthy, the liver becomes clogged with impure bile, which forced into the system, vitiates and inflames the blood, engendering scrofula and cutaneous and biliary disorders. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to a regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually but surely extirpate the disease, causing all unsightly excresences to disappear, and leaving the skin perfectly smooth and flexible.

☞Price $1 00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5 00. Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.
For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 3, 1860. 1m

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond
Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of
JACOB REININGER,
May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.
May 10

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Nov. 2, 1860.

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.
HENRY HERR, Proprietor.
Feb. 14, 1859. tf

DO not forget to call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, if you want to buy cheap Dress Goods; such as Cashmeres, De Laines, Printed Merinoes, Coburgs, &c., all of new and fashionable designs.

PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or finished in water or oil colors, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa. TYSON BRO'S.

Valuation and Assessment for 1861.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

Boroughs and Townships.	Real Estate, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Live Stock, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Money matters, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations, 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations over $200, 1 per cent. State.	Foreign Bank Stock, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Salaries and Emoluments over $200, 3 per cent. State.	Excess of Furniture over $300, 5 mills County.	Carriages, 1 per cent. State, 4 mills County.	Watches, State Tax.
Gettysburg	218398	7791	38258	63575	4350	......	3100	......	2640	$60
Cumberland	267619	18403	21362	6065	1000	......	......	......	2485	2
Germany	162061	11570	39441	9580	......	......	......	......	2783	8
Oxford	181025	9816	77486	10720	......	......	......	......	2023	2
Huntington	220549	19861	28342	12830	......	......	......	......	4300	10
Latimore	161154	11471	35946	4760	......	......	......	......	2202	3
Hamiltonban	288793	17994	23929	13750	......	......	......	......	2200	16
Liberty	129618	9965	8220	3610	......	......	......	......	1507	3
Hamilton	185491	11172	28421	10150	......	......	......	......	2134	2
Menallen	179224	19729	14280	9090	......	......	......	......	3853	2
Straban	260273	23696	38955	8895	......	......	......	......	5842	3
Franklin	277381	23764	56585	14200	......	......	......	......	4265	......
Conowago	199187	9798	32413	5700	......	......	......	......	1730	3
Tyrone	154117	12265	11500	4520	......	......	......	......	2585	1
Mountjoy	193942	15920	26664	5150	......	......	......	......	2755	......
Mountpleasant	254733	21940	38630	9985	......	......	......	......	3721	5
Reading	205[illegible]15	21223	43196	6407	......	......	......	......	4165	......
Berwick	75674	5087	13774	1260	......	......	......	200	968	......
Berwick bor	32455	2223	12900	4315	......	......	......	......	1135	......
Freedom	79607	6330	16662	3120	......	......	......	......	125[illegible]	......
Union	222364	9557	69526	3748	......	......	......	......	1689	4
Butler	157251	16492	39729	8010	......	......	......	......	3297	3
Total	4104931	306013	[illegible]10213	220280	5350	0000	3100	200	59532	127

New Buildings, $22,915.

DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAMES H. MARSHALL,
W. B. GARDNER,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. Walter, *Clerk*.
December 17, 1860. 4t

A Book

THAT EVERY FARMER, MECHANIC AND BUSINESS MAN WANTS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS

Of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, compiled from the Acts of Assembly by WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq., and published by EDWARD F. JAMES, West Chester, Pa.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constables, with all the necessary forms appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws, with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal Forms, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deeds, Depositions, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases.—The work is bound in Law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1 25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. Adams county will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, is General Agent for Adams county.

P. S. Good canvassers are wanted in all parts of this county for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given.—Applications, which must be made at an early date, addressed to Mr. Buehler, as above, will receive prompt attention.
Dec. 17, 1860. 4t

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND
WASHINGTON ZINC.
BUY THE BEST.
BUCK LEAD,
100 pounds will cover as much surface as 125 pounds of other White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.
BUCK LEAD,
Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.
BUCK LEAD,
Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers,
Tenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

☞For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

Merchant Tailoring.

GEORGE ARNOLD has procured the services of W. T. KING, and has commenced the above business, and will carry it on in all its various branches, and has connected himself with the store of Mr. George Arnold, where there will be constantly kept on hand a large stock of cheap Cloths, Over-coatings, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, and Trimmings of every kind. Work done in the very best manner, and in city style on short notice. Custom work and cutting out solicited when goods are purchased elsewhere. The shop is in connection with Mr. Arnold's store, where Mr. King can always be found during business hours.

☞Give us a call. [Sept. 17, '60. 2m

Three Desirable Farms

FOR SALE.—One adjoining, and the other two are 4 miles south of the Borough of Gettysburg. GEO. ARNOLD.
Oct. 29, 1860. tf

A LARGE and varied assortment of plain and fancy, oval and square gilded frames constantly on hand and for sale low, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa.

The Only Discovery

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY.—Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all gone and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours,
REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,
REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [Dec. 17, 1860. 3m

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are respectfully requested to bear in mind that at this Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material.

The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.
A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.20 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.45, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
Nov. 26, 1860.

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats, Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every kind, kept at Picking's.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, TWO FARMS.

No. 1, situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles east of Gettysburg, 1 mile from the Railroad, containing 110 Acres, more or less, the improvements on which are a STONE HOUSE, good Bank Barn, and other out-buildings.—About 15 acres are in Meadow, and there is running spring water in every field, which never fails. There is a large Orchard of choice grafted Fruit, about 4 acres. About 2700 or 2800 bushels of Lime have been put upon the farm, and its convenience to the Railroad renders Lime very accessible. There is a due proportion of Timber.

No. 2, situate in Cumberland township, on the Emmitsburg Road, a mile and a half from Gettysburg, containing 145 Acres, more or less, the improvements on which are a new FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, large Brick Barn, and other out-buildings; a well of water at the barn, and one at the house. About 22 acres are in Meadow. There is a due proportion of Timber. About 3,000 bushels of Lime have been put upon the Farm.

☞The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.
PETER TROSTLE.
Sept. 3, 1860. tf

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Cashtown, on the Millerstown road. The Farm contains 75 ACRES—50 acres clear. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been limed. There are all kinds of fruit—a thriving young Orchard of choice grafted fruit; also peaches, pears and plums of the best kinds. The buildings are a one and a half story STONE HOUSE, a large new Bank Barn, a Cooper Shop, &c. The farm is in good order, and cannot be beat for raising potatoes. I calculate on raising five hundred bushels this year. A never-failing spring of water at the door.
SAMUEL BINGAMAN.
Oct. 1, 1860.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

"Wide Awake" Meetings

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE "BLUES' HALL," and every day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6½ P. M., at the south west corner of the Diamond, in George Arnold's Clothing Store, he having just returned from the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive and Brown Cloths, for Over and Dress Coats, the best selection of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Coburg Valencias, Solferinos, Mous. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting and Bagging, all of plain or neat fashionable figures; in a word, the styles are just the "*Agony*" for the times, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALSO—Ready Made Clothing in every variety, style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T. King, who never misses a fit, will take your measure and make you a garment on the shortest notice.
Oct. 6, 1860

Genuine Family Liquors.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in BRANDIES, WINES, GINS & SEGARS, beg leave to call the attention of citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medicinal use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price List sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.—Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicious to the taste.—Sold by all Druggists.
WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Prop'rs,
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Nov. 5, 1860. 3m Jersey City, N. J.

Employment.

THE subscribers, dealing in a staple article, will furnish employment to a few active men to act as agents for their house. A preference will be given to those who are well acquainted in the district for which they apply. For which services they are willing to pay a salary of from **$600 to $800** per year and expenses. For further particulars, address
W. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Dec. 10, 1860. 2m Jersey City, N. J.

A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery*. During our last visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.,
Photographers,
April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

LADIES' FANCY FUR EMPORIUM.—FAREIRA & THOMPSON, Old Stand, No. 818 Market Street, above Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. We beg leave to call the attention of the Ladies, to our large and varied stock of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

Having had great experience, and enjoying peculiar facilities in the selection of Furs, we confidently offer our new stock to the inspection of the ladies, feeling assured that they will decide with us, in its being unrivalled for beauty and variety, consisting as it does, of every description of American and European Furs, manufactured in the latest and most approved styles, Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Cloaks, Muffs, Cuffs—embracing Sable, Mink, Stone Martin, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, French Sable, French Squirrel, American Fitch, and Silver Martin.

☞Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same, by furnishing a good article at the lowest Cash prices.
FAREIRA & THOMPSON,
No. 818 Market street, Philadelphia.
N. B.—OLD FURS altered to fashionable styles. [Oct. 6, 1860. 3m

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. John Scott's, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.

☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Sale Crier, and solicits a share of patronage from his friends. Charges moderate. Residence in High street, near the Jail. ISAAC LIGHTNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1860.

IF you want a premium Picture, go to Tyson's, go to Tyson's, go to Tyson's, in the corner, in the corner of the Square, Gettysburg.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, *on Thursday, the 27th of December next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

231. The account of John Tudor, Administrator of Phebe Tudor, deceased.

232. The first and final account of David Musselman, Executor of the last will and testament of Christian Musser, late of Liberty township, deceased.

233. The account of Col. John Wolford, Administrator of John Snyder, deceased.

234. The first and final account of John Simpson, Guardian of Catharine Myers, one of the minor children of Jacob Myers, deceased, who has also deceased.

235. The first and final account of John Ferree and Susannah Boblitz, Administrators of John Boblitz, deceased.

236. The first and final account of David Slagle, Guardian of Simon Slagle, minor son of Solomon Slagle, deceased.

237. The first and final account of Abraham Trostle, Guardian of the person and estate of Christiana Sunday.

238. The second and final account of James Davis, Administrator of the estate of Peter Fanes, deceased.

239. The second account of John Flohr, Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Flohr, deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register*.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 26, 1860.

Rush to Schick's!

NEW GOODS!—J. L. SCHICK, S. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers to his new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

His stock is so large and so well arranged to suit town and country trade, that it is impossible to even make mention of his most desirable goods. All he asks is for persons to call and examine his complete stock. They will go away well pleased and soon return for more. He has a full stock of DRESS GOODS, of every description: Plain and figured Merinoes and Cashmeres, all wool Plaids, all wool Delaines, cotton Plaids, plain and figured. Valencias, French Reefs, Arabian Stripes, Velours, Lavellas, Grenevelas and Mous de Lains, all prices. A large stock of Traveling Dress Goods, plain and figured Silks, Flounces. A full and complete stock of Prints constantly on hand.—CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doster Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; French, English and American Shawls, Plaid and Knitted Shawls for Children—all styles and prices. House-furnishing Goods of every description. A full and complete stock of Notions, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' and Ladies' Gauntlets, Wool Capes and Hoods, of the very latest styles. Thread and Cotton Edgings, Laces, &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALL COME! No trouble to show Goods.
Oct. 29, 1860.

Look!

SEE, AND BEHOLD THE GREAT DOWNFALL OF PRICES!—H. G. CARR having just returned from the city is selling goods lower than ever—for instance Ladies' fine silk fleecy lined Gauntlets at 62½ cents per pair, Ladies' fine Merino Hose at 37½ cents, Ladies' fine Cassimere Hose at 40 cents, fine white Pocket Handkerchiefs at 8 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimere Hose at 28 cents, Gent's all wool country made Hose at 25 cents, Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, both hair and clothes, in fact everything belonging to either a Lady's or Gentleman's toilet; and last, but not least, his stock of QUEENSWARE we think can't be beat for style and prices, common teas as low as 18 cents per set, and from that up to 75 cents per set for the very best of Stone China Cups and Saucers and everything else in the Queensware line in proportion.

Come one! Come all! and give me a call. Don't forget the place, in York street, next door to Saupee's bakery. H. G. CARR.

N. B. The subscriber also has constantly on hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds—good table Molasses at 12 cents per quart, New York Golden Syrup at 56 cents per gallon. [Nov. 12, 1860.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

Rohrer's Practical Calculator,

A Book of plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

THIS Work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every Example in the book is worked out in full, and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the Calculator is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The Calculator differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and correctness.

The Work treats of the Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone & Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal & Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Circular, Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers', Paper Hangers', and Upholsterers' Work. It treats of Currency, and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and Compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous commercial Forms,—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount, of Equation of Payments and of Partnership Accounts, of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its Application to Business, of Surface, or Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

It is just the Book for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, or the Professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the Lawyer, the Justice of the Peace, the Conveyancer, and Real Estate Broker, to the Assessor, the Banker, the Clerk, to the Civil Engineer and the Surveyor, to the Carpenter and Bricklayer, to the Stone Mason and the Plasterer, to the Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, to the Paver and the Tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞Mailed, (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money.—Price of a single copy, in cloth, 60 cents, or two copies for $1 00. Bound in pocket-book form, Morocco, $1 00 per copy. Address,
M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.
Dec. 3, 1860. 6m

SMALL Pictures accurately copied and enlarged at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg. TYSON BRO'S.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large and beautiful variety of Gold Medallions, Ear Rings, Breast-pins, &c., &c., which are offered at greatly reduced prices, by TYSON BRO.'S, Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Advertisements.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

"Quick Sales & Small Profits."

HAVING purchased a large and varied assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, we are prepared to offer bargains to all who may favor us with a call. We will not attempt to particularize, as our stock comprises Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Trimmings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Groceries and Queensware, to which we would respectfully ask an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to us we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. A. SCOTT & SON.
Oct. 15, 1860.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Sower, Barnes & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 37 North Third st., Lower Side, above Market, PHILADELPHIA, invite the attention of Teachers, Booksellers and Country Merchants, to their very large Stock of School Books, published in this and other cities, together with Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper and Stationery generally. S. B. & Co. are publishers of many Popular Works, among which are the following:

THE SERIES OF NORMAL ARITHMETICS,
By Edward Brooks, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania State Normal School.

Whatever helps the student to a THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING of his study, UNASSISTED by his Teacher, acts as a powerful stimulant upon him, while it releases the Teacher from the labor of making explanations which would be unnecessary with a more perfect Text Book.

The series above named has been published but a short time, and yet within a few months, without advertising or puffing, the demand amounts to almost one hundred thousand copies. Some of their advantages may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. They contain more new matter than any similar series.
2. They exhibit a number of new arithmetical solutions to problems that have heretofore been confined to Algebra.
3. The matter is arranged more philosophically than in others, and is therefore better adapted for instruction.
4. No subjects or phrases, signs or figures, are introduced in lessons previous to those in which they are fully explained, and the pupil is thus led along without the necessity of frequent and troublesome explanations on the part of the teacher. Very few elementary works have this merit.
5. New modes of Teaching are suggested throughout the series, and under the name of "Social Arithmetic," curious and interesting problems are introduced, which may be used with advantage in wakening up the attention, and sharpening the faculties of the school.
6. The key is not only what its title imports, but it is also a complete treatise on the art of teaching Mental Arithmetic; being filled with hints useful to the Teacher.

The everyday practical value of Mental Arithmetic to every one who receives or pays money, if only for the daily necessaries of life, is now universally admitted. It therefore becomes imperative upon teachers to practice the best method of teaching it.

The books are beautifully printed on thick white paper, and neatly and tastefully bound. Their prices are as follows:

Normal Primary Arithmetic,..........15 cents.
Normal Mental Arithmetic,............25 "
Key to Mental Arithmetic,.............25 "

A very liberal deduction to Teachers, and those who buy in quantities. Single copies sent to Teachers by Mail, on receipt of one-third of the above prices to pre-pay postage.

SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS,
Consisting of Primer, 12½ cents; Speller, 15 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 30 cents; Third, 40 cents; Fourth, 66 cents; Fifth, 75 cents; High School, 88 cents; Young Ladies, 88 cents; and Sander's New Speaker, $1,00; elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, substantially bound, and sold at lower prices than any other Series of Readers.

WHITE'S COPY BOOKS,
By T. Kirk White, President of Pennsylvania Commercial College. The writing is beautiful, yet simple, practical and easily taught, the system being founded on natural habits and principles. The sale has become very large and is increasing. They afford a liberal profit to dealers.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.
This series of Six Superb Maps is now adopted in almost every school of note in the Union, where Geography is taught, and has no equal.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY has been introduced upon the Hemisphere Maps, all its details having been so arranged as to present a most gorgeous appearance, while they do not interfere with each other or the subjects usually shown upon Maps, and are easily taught and understood by Teacher and Pupil. Price $25 for full set of six Maps, or $10 for set of Hemisphere Maps alone.
Oct. 22, 1860. 6m

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Fall Trade 1860.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH.
JOSEPH VICTORY,
145 Lexington st., 3 doors West of Howard,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

Informs his customers and purchasers generally, that his stock of Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mattings, &c., is now complete, consisting of Brussels Carpet, Velvet, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian: Carpets of every style and price, Oil Cloth from 1 to 8 yards wide, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c., Rag Carpets of our own make, constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at the very lowest rates.

JOSEPH VICTORY,
145 Lexington Street,
Sept. 24, '60. 3m Baltimore, Md.

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 124 and 126 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.
Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,
AND TOYS,
Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.
151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
June 18, 1860. 1y

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMENS OF PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

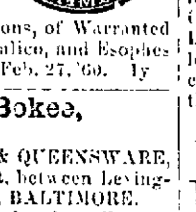
A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets,* opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.
STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27 1860. 1y

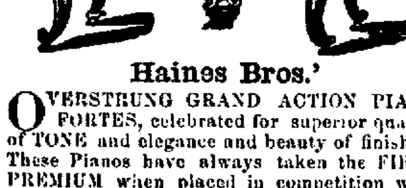
Wilcox & Gibb's

SEWING MACHINE.

The great and increasing demand for this remarkably simple machine is a guarantee of its superior excellence.

PRICE $30 00.

For Sale at
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
715 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Sept. 17, 1860. 3m



Haines Bros.'

OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish.—These Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with other makers. *Challenge all competition.* A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞Every Instrument Warranted.
GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philad'a.
Aug. 6, 1860. 6m

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Widow Herbst, near the west end of Chambersburg street, south side, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage of the public.
Nov. 2, 1860. tf

CLOCKS, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, &c., together with all kinds of Notions, and Gentlemen's furnishing Goods of every description, to be had at PICKING'S.

DOMESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c.

Tyson Brothers

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their kind patrons and friends that their new and extensive "Sky-Light Gallery," (on the south side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old gallery,) is nearly completed, and they hope to welcome the public in the New Establishment, on and after January 1st, 1861; until then they will continue operating in their old room, corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Nov. 26, 1860.

Notice—Gas Stock.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Payment of the fourth Installment upon subscriptions to the Capital stock of the Gettysburg Gas Company due *on the 1st of November,* 1860, is required to be made without delay to JOEL B. DANNER, the Treasurer.

☞By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of Stock be not complied with, the Company can require one per centum per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, Pres't.
D. McCONAUGHY, Sec'y.
Nov. 19, 1860.

H. G. Carr's

IS the place to get the cheapest Wollen Undershirts in town, and the cheapest Wollen Drawers—only 75 cents each. A fine article of Wollen Roundabouts and Comforts—all cheaper than at any other place in town. [Nov. 12.

$100,000.

SAFE INVESTMENT!—Any person having money to invest, whether to the amount of the above or not, will call at the Cheap Clothing Store of FRANKLIN B. PICKING, in Chambersburg street, where will be found the largest, cheapest and best selected assortment of OVERCOATS, ever brought into the County—among which are Beaver Cloths, Seal Skins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, &c., &c.—in short every style at any price.

THE 5,600 VOTERS of Adams county, who went to the polls on Election day, as well as those who remained at home, will please bear in mind that F. B. Picking has just received a splendid assortment of Dress Coats, Cassimere Business Coats, in endless variety, Satinetts, &c., &c., at prices to suit all classes and conditions.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.—You are hereby politely requested to call at Picking's and examine the finest and largest stock of PANTS, of every description, ever brought to this market. Black Doe Skin, Fancy Cassimeres of every shade conceivable, together with Satinetts, Double and Twisted Cords, Jeans, &c.

"DIXEY'S LAND" 'tis said, is a pretty place, but nothing to compare with the splendid assortment of VESTS just received at Picking's, of all kinds of material—every color, style and price.

OLD BOREAS is here! Prepare to meet him by calling at Picking's, who can furnish you cheaply with Under Shirts of every kind, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and in fact any article intended to frighten the old fellow off.

☞Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to me, I hope, by upright dealing, and by offering great bargains, to merit a continuance of the same.
Oct. 22, 1860. F. B. PICKING.

Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand. J. B. DANNER.
May 25, 1859. DAVID ZIEGLER.

New Goods! New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, Domestics, &c., all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞Give us a call. No trouble to show Goods at the sign of the RED FRONT.
Oct. 22, 1860.

A Novelty

IN THE ART WORLD! PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.—Secured by letters patent in the United States, England France and Belgium.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRPHIC PORCELAIN COMPANY, No. 781 Broadway, New York, having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

of Persons on China, presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS.

Toilet Articles, &c., thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorised to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford people of every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

PORTRAITS ON CHINA,

to make the following proposition to residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and other Galleries in New York:

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

FIVE DOLLARS,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge, a richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

TEN DOLLARS,

they will secure in like manner, a handsome French Vase or Toilet Article, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process.

By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

they will receive in return a Pair of rich Serres Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or Vases of every quality of finish, ranging in price from Twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to
"Manager, American Photographic Porcelain Co.,"
781 BROADWAY, New York.
Oct. 22, 1860. 3m

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, GETTYSBURG, PA., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.
Aug. 13, 1860.

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Shunt & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.
President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle street, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.— The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA *PECTORAL*
is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of
Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Diptheria,
and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of
Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.
It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma,

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.
☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.
April 2, 1860. 1y

Notice.

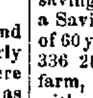
THE supplimental and final account of JOHN BROUGH, Assignee of MOSES MYERS, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 21st day of January next,* (1861) unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*
Nov. 28, 1860. 4t

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.— Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

Private Sale.



THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.
July 11, 1859. tf

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushse; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections of all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

The Election

IS over, and although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, it becomes us to submit. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams county, is where to buy the best and cheapest fall and winter Clothing. We unhesitatingly say, at SAMSON'S—*that's the spot*—N. E. corner of the Diamond, in the old County Building.
Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—By Miss ELIZA ACTON.—Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhoea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or, in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Sixpence a Day,

ENOUGH FOR A FORTUNE.—A London paper states:—There is now in an Almshouse at Bristol an old man who states, that for sixty years he spent sixpence a day in drink, but was never intoxicated. How much would this sixpence a-day put by every year at five per cent. compound interest amount to in sixty years? enquired a thoughtful neighbor. Putting down the first year's saving (365 sixpences) equal to $43 54, he added the interest, and this went on, year by year, until he found that in the 60th year, the sixpence a day reached the startling sum of $14,336 28. Judge of the old man's surprise, when told that by saving his sixpence a day, and depositing it in a Savings Institution he might now, at the end of 60 years, have been worth that noble sum $14,336 28, which would have bought him a fine farm, or town mansion, and surrounded him with comforts and luxuries, and left a handsome estate to his children after him. He had, and hundreds now in our midst have, but to deposit sixpence a day in the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, to accomplish this result.
Gettysburg, July 23, 1860.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.— Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.
Nov. 19, 1860.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bedridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.— Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of PETER MUSSELMAN and WIFE, of Hamiltonban township, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Assignor to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against said Assignor, to present the same to the undersigned, residing in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MICKLEY,
WM. CULP,
Nov. 19, 1860. 6t *Assignees.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble, and complaining?—Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.
From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect,
ED. W. PREBLE, Clk of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,
ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, RELAX, WORMS.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. The alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 24, '55.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church,
Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, '56.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism.— Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. '55.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.
VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally.
Sept. 3, 1860. 1yeow

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles of work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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